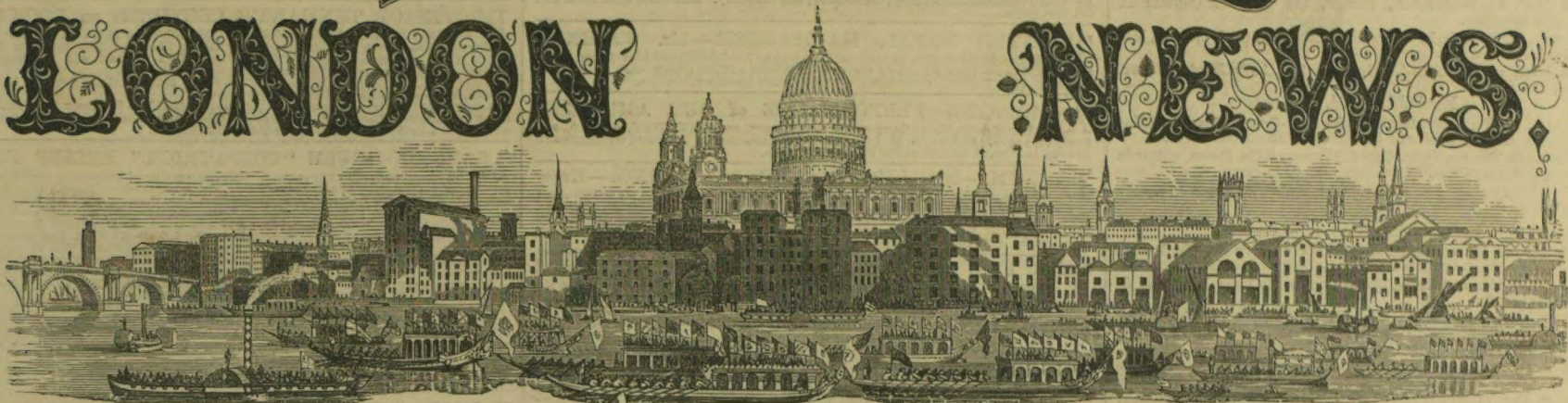


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1848.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE SKATING SEASON: "UN COUP D'ŒIL EN PASSANT."—BY E. BOUTIBONNE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 16, Bruton-street, the Countess of Carnarvon, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Fittleworth, Sussex, the wife of Captain P. Montgomerie, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at New York, the wife of Major C. G. C. Norton, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Hyderabad, Scinde, India, the wife of the Rev. Digby H. Cotes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Worcester, Gerald John Fitz-Gerald, Esq., to Aline Marian de Houghton, elder daughter of Sir Henry de Houghton, Baronet.

On the 21st ult., at Verona, Italy, Count Morozzo della Rocca, officer in the Italian army, and son of the Marquis Morozzo della Rocca, of Asti, near Turin, to Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Venables, Esq., of Machynlleth, N. Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence, Surrey-street, Norwich, Sir Samuel Bignold, Kt., formerly M.P. for that city, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 15th (27th) ult., at Odessa, South Russia, Madame Josephine de Meyer (veuve Mouravieff).

On Nov. 22, at Ramore-Baileah, John Ward, jun., Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of John Ward, Esq., C.B., late her Majesty's Minister to the Hanse Towns, in his 40th year. R.I.P.

On the 6th inst., at Leabrook, Broxbourne, Douglas Clapham, in his 31st year.

On New-Year's Day, of bronchitis, Samuel Adams, Esq., of Collett Hall, Ware, aged 64.

On the 2nd inst., at her residence, 16, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, Sarah, relict of the late John Hodgson, Esq., of St. Petersburg, in her 70th year.

On the 30th ult., at Cannes, France, the Duke of Montrose, in his 76th year.

On the 30th ult., at Florence Court, Marion, the infant daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Cole.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.
First Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. Marshall; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. Dr. Steere, Bishop in Central Africa.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably, the Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 3 p.m., the Rev. Archdeacon Jennings.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Sir J. Hobart E. Seymour, Bart.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edmund Venables, Canon of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.
Hilary Law Term begins.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on the Life-History of Plants and Animals).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. St. Vincent Erskine on his Journey to Umsila, S.E. Africa; Captain F. Elton on the Coast, Country, and Delta of the Rufiji, E. Africa).

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, election, City Terminus Hotel, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Lankester on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Hutchinson on Prehistoric Peru; Mr. G. E. Dobson on the Andamans).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. E. Jones on the Construction of Gasworks).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Huggins on the Transit of Venus).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Combs on Bone Cavens and their Relation to the Antiquity of Man).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Hooper on the Origin, Aim, and Achievements of the Photographic Society).
Royal Humane Society, general court, 2 p.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Readings from American Poets).
Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph Pullen on Astronomy).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Inches.
Jan. Dec.	inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
20	30.247	25.6	22.8	90	18.0	29.7	25.7	ESE. ENE.	61	0.00	
21	30.245	20.5	20.5	100	17.0	25.7	25.7	ENE.	118	0.00	
22	30.234	29.4	25.3	86	10	33.4	29.7	ENE. SE.	324	0.00	
23	29.951	38.3	36.0	92	5	31.0	44.0	ESE. SW. S.	300	1.65	
24	29.956	45.5	40.9	85	41.1	50.7	44.0	SW. W.	244	0.65	
25	29.794	47.3	45.1	92	10	51.2	50.4	S. SSW.	267	0.40	
26	29.782	43.4	40.8	91	6	40.9	49.6	WSW. SW. SSW.	194	0.00	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.282	30.260	30.161	29.931	29.930	29.868	29.971
Temperature of Air	25.7	25.7	33.3	33.3	43.3	46.3	42.3
Temperature of Evaporation	24.6	19.7	29.1	33.3	47.3	46.3	41.3
Direction of Wind	E.	ESE.	SE.	SW.	WSW.	SSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 37	3 25	3 13	3 01	2 50	2 38	2 26

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Every Evening, at 7, TEN OF 'EM. After which, the Christmas Grand Comic Pantomime, ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. The celebrated Voke Family—Harlequinade—Dance Troupe of Pantomimists. Morning Performances Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN (after an absence of three years in America) as Lord DUNDREARY Every Evening at 7.30. At 10.30 Planché's revived Vaudeville—THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude, Miss Walton. Concluding at 11.10. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, with Mr. Sothern as Lord Dundreary, on SATURDAY, JAN. 9, and Every Saturday. Doors open at Half-past one, commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five. Children under Twelve half price.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45. Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinburne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, Beveridge, &c.; Miss G. Pauncefort and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight: the English adaptation by Robert Reece. The Opera produced under the direction of Mr. W. H. Lister. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lillian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenner, Perrini, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors Open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The Grand New PANTOMIME, ROBINSON CRUSOE, Every Evening, at 7: Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten half price.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at Two and Seven. Commencing with Scenes in the Arena by the Great Equestrian Troupe, and terminating with a Juvenile Illustration of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The united press have pronounced ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP: or, Harlequin and the Forty Thieves or the Flying Horses of Lambeth, to be the Greatest Pantomime ever produced. 70 people, horses, ponies, camels, dromedaries, Spanish oxen, buffaloes, and eleven trained elephants, all in one scene. This sight is not only great and gorgeous, but a perfect marvel in the hippo-dramatic art. Prices from 6d. to £5 5s.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—The Proprietors Challenge the Entire Profession, in England and on the Continent, to Equal their Great Pantomime Production.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's).—No person should miss the opportunity of witnessing this unapproachable and unparalleled production at this theatre, the home of all the great masters in the equestrian profession, from land's end to land's end, and over the civilised earth. For over one hundred years Astley's has been the ambition of every equestrian manager and the pride of the profession. Scenes in the Arena by the Great Equestrian Troupe, first articles of the day—Acrobats—Gymnasts of all Nations—the smallest Horse in the World, 14 inches high. The Great Pantomime abounds in wit, humour, and fun without vulgarity.—N.B. Nothing in the style of costumes indecent or to offend.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT OF the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
ONCE AGAIN pronounced the MOST SUCCESSFUL IN LONDON.
The enormous attendances each Day and Night since the 26th ult. altogether unparalleled since the erection of the Hall.

ON BOXING DAY NEARLY EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS Paid for Admission to the Two Performances, and some thousands had to relinquish the attempt to gain admission one hour prior to the commencement of the performances.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON, despite the inclemency of the weather, THE VAST HALL WAS AGAIN THROGGED IN EVERY PART, and thousands turned away.

THE NEW AND BRILLIANTLY-SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30; Evening Ditt., 7.30. No Fees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
Gloriously Successful Holiday Programme will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, in addition to the regular performances NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS during the present week—viz., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The New and Extraordinarily Successful Programme prepared by the Directors of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be continued throughout the Holidays, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. The appearance of the peerless Tenor,

MR. JOHN RAWLINSON, who will sing at every performance. Great success of the two new Tenors, MR. CHARLES WHARTON and MR. WALTER PROBERT, and MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Humourist and Comedian, all of whom will appear, in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period. Feuilletons, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Area and Stalls. No fees; no charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 16, 1875.
MONDAY, Jan. 11, to FRIDAY, Jan. 15. Christmas Festivities daily, comprising Preliminary Entertainment at 12.30—Arabian Athletes, Comic Ballet, Performing Dogs, &c.; and at 3, Grand Pantomime "Cinderella," with magnificent Scenery and Transformation.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—Resumption of Winter Concerts—Miss Sophie Lowe, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Oscar Beninger.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half-a-Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, BALLAD CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.—Madame Sherrington and Miss Edith Wynne. Miss Antoinette Sterling, Madame Edna Hall, and Madame Osborne Williams, Mr. Sims Reeve, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santini's Pianoforte, Mdlle. Le Brun. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Frederick Wa ker. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s.—Tickets at Austin's, St. James's Hall; and of Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (by kind permission), at 26, Portland-place, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, at Three. Programmes and Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes only, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

THE ANNUAL BALL IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 14th INST. Adams's Quadrille Band of Fifty Performers. Double Ticket, 10s.; Single Ticket, 5s. 6d., including refreshments, may be obtained in all parts of the metropolis: at Austin's Ticket-office, 25, Piccadilly; at Hay's City Box-office, Royal Exchange; and likewise of ALFRED L. ANNETT, Secretary, 67, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The THIRTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c.—EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday Evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, and will be continued to Easter. The Public are admitted on paying the College Fees.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY can be had at 149, Strand, by those unable to attend Public Lectures.
During the Christmas, Easter, and Midsummer Holidays Professor Tennant gives a short Elementary Course of Lectures on Mineralogy, Geology, and Palaeontology, adapted to a Juvenile Class, at his residence, 149, Strand.

MANSION HOUSE "COSPATRICK" RELIEF FUND.
In compliance with the request of a large number of influential merchants and gentlemen preferred by the undermentioned Deputation—Mr. Temple (Shaw, Savill, and Co.), Mr. Deputy Parker, Mr. Saunders (Dalgetty, Duncroft, and Co.), Mr. Pembroke (Galbraith, Stringer, Pembroke, and Co.), Mr. Stephen Thompson (Geo. Thomson, jun., and Co.), Mr. Adamson (Ronaldson and Adamson), Mr. Carrill (of Dundee, New Zealand), and Mr. Park (Park Bros. and Co.)—the LORD MAYOR has consented to organise a FUND for the RELIEF of the dependent RELATIVES of the CREW and PASSENGERS of the Emigrant-Ship COSPATRICK, burnt at sea on Nov. 17 last, and by which catastrophe it is feared that more than 440 Lives have been lost.
The gentlemen forming the deputation resolved themselves into a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the Collection of Funds, &c.
Cheques may be made payable to the Right Hon. David Henry Stone, Lord Mayor, or placed to the credit of the "Cospatrick Relief Fund," at the Imperial Bank, Lohbury, E.C. Cash payments should be made in the Secretary's Office, Mansion House, Jan. 7, 1875.

The following subscriptions have been received:—		£ s. d.	
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor	50	0	0
The Government of New Zealand, by the Agent-General, I. E. Featherston, Esq., &c.	1000	0	0
Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.	500	0	0
Collection at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, per J. Flemming	120	2	0
Messrs. Adamson and Ronaldson	100	0	0
" Geo. Thomson, jun., and Co.	50	0	0
" Russell, Le Cren, and Co.	50	0	0
" Galbraith, Stringer, Pembroke, and Co.	50	0	0
" Carrill, Joachim, & Co.	50	0	0
" Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts	50	0	0
Mr. Deputy Parker	50	0	0
Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co.	50	0	0
" Knight, Bevan, & Sturge	50	0	0
" Frost, Brothers	50	0	0
New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited)	50	0	0
Messrs. Park, Brother, and Co.	50	0	0
" H. Ewan and Co.	21	0	0
—Farquhar, Esq.	20	0	0
Messrs. Thompson and Gray (per Messrs. Adamson & Ronaldson)	20	0	0
Sir W. A. Rose	10	0	0
Rev. P. Cazenove	10	0	0
Messrs. Temple, Low, and Co.	10	0	0
D. Clarkson, Esq.	10	0	0
Messrs. John and Henry Gwynne	10	0	0
William Winthrop, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Eden Charnock	10	0	0
Messrs. W. S. Partridge and Co.	5	0	0
John B. Monckton, Esq.	5	0	0
John Goosey, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. Burnstead and Sons	5	0	0
Colonel Sibthorp	5	0	0
John Henry Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
George Austin, Esq.	5	0	0
Collection at St. Clement's, Eastcheap, per J. S. Marratt, Esq.	2	11	0
Miss Jane Langston	2	0	0
Arthur Jacs, Esq.	2	0	0
Gustave Hirsch	2	0	0
J. E. Prettymann, Esq.	2	0	0
Count Visconti	2	0	0
Major Ashton (per Messrs. Drummond)	2	0	0
In sums of £1 1s. and under	12	16	6

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

Quite unexpectedly, the drama of European politics for 1875 has been opened by Spain. To those whose place is in front of the stage nothing could have been more effectively romantic than the first scene; of the principal actors behind it the mechanism prepared for the occasion doubtless absorbed their most engrossing interest. For once, a studiously-contrived and widely-ramified plot has been gone through without a hitch. The Prince of the Asturias, the son of the exiled Queen Isabella, has been proclaimed King of Spain, under the style of Alfonso XII. General Martinez Campos, commanding two or three battalions of national troops at Sagunto, in Valencia, gave the signal, and coolly telegraphed to the Government at Madrid an announcement of his military pronunciamiento. Senor Sagasta, dictator in the absence of President Serrano in the north, took steps to check the spread of the movement, but very soon found himself counter-checked at every point. The Army of the Centre, under General Jovellar, adopted the insurrectionary act of the brigade located at Sagunto; the garrison of Madrid, sounded by Primo de Rivera, Captain-General of the city, although ready to fight in the streets for the maintenance of order, declined taking part in a conflict against their Alfonsist comrades; Serrano was communicated with by wire and begged to return instantly to the capital, but excused himself in his first reply on the ground that he was on the eve of fighting a decisive battle with the Carlists, and in his second that, albeit he had suspended his meditated attack, he could command the service of but an insignificant portion of the Army of the North against the monarchical restoration then in progress. The Government thereupon surrendered their public powers into the hands of Primo de Rivera, who, associating with himself Canovas del Castillo, proclaimed Alfonso, appointed a Regency Ministry pending his arrival, and announced the position of affairs to the proper military and provincial authorities. Hosts of adhesions were forthwith declared. From the Armies of the North and of Catalonia; from the Fleet; from countless municipalities, including Barcelona and Cadiz; and it is stated, with what accuracy we cannot tell, from Carlist military chiefs of high repute, prompt acceptance of the new order of things reached the Regency Ministry at Madrid. The ex-Queen Isabella, resident at Paris, was informed of and congratulated upon the Royalist revolution in favour of her son; and all necessary proceedings have been taken to conduct him home, and to present him as the Sovereign of Spain to the army, the capital, and the nation.

The young gentleman thus prematurely dragged into the splendours of a Court and Throne deserves our commiseration. Snatched, as if by magical intervention, from the tranquil studies which for the last two years he has been diligently prosecuting in an English military college, to sustain the responsibility of directing the political government of, perhaps, the most anarchical State in Europe, it is impossible to keep sight of him through this transformation scene without deep, and even painful, interest. Hitherto he has borne himself with a graceful modesty which commends him to our sympathies. He recognises the obligation imposed upon him by events to take a position above political parties. He repudiates all intention of becoming the Sovereign of a partisan section of Spain rather than of the nation, and he spontaneously declares his resolution to be none other than a constitutional King. We know not under the

guidance of whose experience he has placed himself at this conjuncture. Certainly, he has borne his sudden, but not perhaps altogether unanticipated, elevation with a moderation and dignity hardly to have been expected from so immature a youth. By this time he will be well on his way to Valencia. It was arranged on his behalf that he should embark at Marseilles on board the foremost vessel of the Spanish fleet, and that, after having presented himself to, and accepted the allegiance of, the armies of the Centre and of the North, he should make his public entry into Madrid.

Republicanism not sustained by national sentiment is a sort of "king's evil," which a Sovereign's touch is supposed to dispel. Spain has never been Republican at heart. That form of government was not developed by a sense of her necessities, but was imposed by the temporary ascendancy of political partisanship. We are not sorry to see it levelled with the dust. It was but a pretence, and it stood in the way of whatever there may be of sincerity in the Spanish Peninsula. No wonder it has failed in engaging the sympathetic loyalty of the Spanish people. It allied the talents which it pressed into its service with the vices rather than with the virtues of the nation. At any rate, it has been singularly unfortunate, and we are not by any means surprised that the great majority of the people of Spain should witness its sudden collapse without a single expression of regretful emotion. But it is one thing to destroy what has turned out to be mischievous, and another thing to construct what may prove to be useful and enduring. Constitutional Monarchy is undoubtedly a boon to a people who know how to avail themselves of its advantages; but Spain has shown, in her treatment of King Amadeus, that a Constitutional régime alone will not meet her demands. She seems more ready to acquiesce in anarchy under any form of native rule than in order and progress under the dominion of a foreigner. We cannot judge from what we have already witnessed as to how far Alfonso XII. will win her confidence. Her population has been suddenly shifted from one position of political constraint to another; and it may be that, under the latter as under the former, popular endurance will not express popular affection.

Unless the young King of Spain is endowed with an originality and strength of character which cannot be said as yet to have made themselves manifest to ordinary observers, the success of his rule will mainly depend upon his *entourage*. Just at first he will necessarily come under the moulding influence of more or less selfish conspirators. The pathway to his throne has been tunnelled for him through darkness, and his passage through it will possibly impose upon him political necessities which he would not have chosen. Be this as it may, even the enthusiastic loyalty of a nation (should it be tendered to him) will not entirely destroy the evil traditions of his house, with which he will have to cope. But, no doubt, the commencement of his course will evoke the disinterested sympathy of surrounding nations—not so much on his account as on account of the distracted country which he is called to govern. We would fain look forward to a reproduction in Spain of the marvellous regenerative power which has been felt by Belgium to have originated in the singular wisdom of the Throne. But we confess that the problem yet to be solved on the southern side of the Pyrenees is surrounded with conditions which make the successful solution of it far more doubtful and difficult. If, indeed, the young Alfonso had at his right hand a Baron Stockmar, and could appreciate his political sagacity, he might, perhaps, not only re-establish the Bourbon throne, but rehabilitate the faded reputation of his country.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to reside at Osborne House.

On New-Year's Day her Majesty presented gifts to the servants at Osborne. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies in waiting, entered the Steward's room shortly before six o'clock, when her Majesty handed the gifts which were laid out there to each recipient. The Queen afterwards proceeded to the servants' hall, where the gifts were in like manner distributed to the servants there.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to York on Monday and visited the Loan Exhibition of Works of Art. Her Majesty and the Princess also visited Ryde the following day. The Duke of Connaught arrived at Osborne.

The Queen has received from the Emperor of Austria a portrait of the Empress of Austria, which the Emperor had justly copied for her Majesty from a picture of the Empress by Winterhalter.

The Queen has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise, and Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught have had frequent rides and drives. Her Majesty has appointed Dr. Henry Charles Woods, R.N., lately serving with the division of Marines at Deal, as medical attendant to the Duke of Connaught during his tour in the East.

The Queen and Princess Christian sent wreaths of white immortelles, which were placed on the coffin of Captain van de Weyer at his funeral, which took place on Saturday last at Braywood, Windsor Forest.

Prince Leopold, who has been suffering from an attack of fever, is making favourable progress.

Colonel Gardiner has left Osborne. Colonel Cavendish has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen's New-Year's gifts to the poor resident in the parishes of Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, which were presented at Windsor Castle on New-Year's Day to 796 recipients, consisted of 3064 lb. of beef and 1134 cwt. of coals,

apportioned according to the number in each family, the total value of which was about £200, making, with the £100 contributed to the Royal Clothing Club, a sum of £300.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been on a visit during the week to the Earl of Leicester, at Holkham Hall, where the following company assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses:—The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, Sir Henry and Lady Cotterell, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, the Hon. Mr. and Lady Catherine Coke, Marquis Dulau, the Hon. Colonel Edgumbe, Lord Berkeley Paget, and the Hon. Captain Villiers.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince and Princess, attained his eleventh year yesterday (Friday).

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh closed their visit to the Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall on Saturday last and returned to Eastwell Park. The Earl of Leicester's company to meet the Duke and Duchess included the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, the Earl and Countess of Romney, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lord Suffield, Lord Alexander Paget, the Hon. Captain Bridgeman, the Hon. Mr. Digby and the Hon. Miss Digby, Mr. and Lady Winifred Clements, and Mr. Montague Guest.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington returned to Apsley House from Strathfildsay a few days ago. The Duke has since left town for Folkestone.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived at Walmer Castle from the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived at Melbury House, near Sherborne, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Ilchester.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

Lady Clementina Ogilvie, second daughter of the Earl of Airlie, was married to Mr. Algernon Bertram Mitford, nephew of Lord Redesdale, on Thursday week, in the private chapel at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, one of the seats of the noble Earl. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Brechin, in the absence, through indisposition, of the Right Rev. Bishop Forbes. The bridesmaids were Lady Blanche Ogilvie, Lady Maud Ogilvie, Lady Griselda Ogilvie, and Lady Constance Carnegie. Among the gentlemen present were the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Ogilvie, and Lord Carnegie. The Earl of Airlie presided at the wedding breakfast, after which the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the "Bonnie House of Airlie" to spend their honeymoon. Numerous bonfires blazed on the estate in the evening of the day previous to the marriage. A masquerade on the ice with sledges, and the horses caparisoned with sleigh-bells, took place, the ladies and gentlemen wearing fancy dresses. Among the bridal gifts, which were of great value, one of the most highly appreciated is a present from the tenants of the Airlie estates of Cortachy, Lantrathen, Glenisla, Airlie, Alyth, and Auchterhoe; and also one from the tenantry of Kirriemuir.

The marriage of Captain Montague Cecil Brown, of Dumfries, retired Captain of the 15th Hussars, Captain in the Hampshire Yeomanry, with Caroline Alice Jane, daughter of Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls', Oxford, and Canon of Westminster Abbey, took place on Tuesday, within Henry the Seventh's Chapel in the Abbey. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Leighton. The marriage service was performed by the Dean of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Flood Jones, M.A.

Marriages are arranged between Lord William Phipps and Miss Constance Keyser; between Miss de Reuter and Count Otto Steenbock, of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation; and between Mr. Philip H. Howard, of Corby, and Miss Clara Maxwell, niece of the late Hon. Marmaduke Maxwell.

PARISIANS ON THE ICE.

In the picture by M. E. Boutibonne, which is engraved from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., we see in what an elegant style of equipment and performance many fashionable young persons of the gay Parisian world contrive to divert themselves on the ice. This display of graceful activity is good for their health, and we are glad to hear that there was a host of skaters, with a large number of sleighs, gliding about the ornamental lakelets of the parks and public gardens during the hard frost of last week. The two sheets of water in the Bois de Boulogne, reserved for the Paris Skating Club, presented a scene of great animation. The skaters, both male and female, forming a battalion of about 120 amateurs, pursued their favourite exercise with ardour; whilst a long row of carriages was drawn up near the chalet, and several hundred spectators were assembled to witness the sport. Amongst the best skaters were remarked the Count de Paris, Marquis du Lau, Marquis de Caumont la Force, Viscount O. Aguado, Baron de Ruyl, Count Hubert Delamarre, Prince de Giedroye, Count Bertrand de Montesquiou, Count Fleuriel, Prince de Sagan, MM. Roy Blount, Wenhop, Grollier, De Coucy, Stonn, Lehey, Gillois, De Brives, A. Aguado, De Boissheraller, P. Scheinder, Du Bos, De Osma, De Morgan, Aubernon, and others. In virtue of a lease passed with the city of Paris, the Skating Club possesses the exclusive enjoyment of the basin constructed in the Pelouse de Madrid, as well as of the annexed buildings, the whole within an inclosure.

The snow which covered the streets of Brussels enabled the amateurs of sleighing to indulge in that picturesque pastime. Among the many sleighs to be seen on the boulevards in the afternoon was noticed that of the Queen, sometimes accompanied by the King, and sometimes by Princess Louise and her fiancé, Prince Philip.

The Duke of Norfolk has forwarded £50 to the Maynooth College Chapel fund.

The changes in the fares upon the Midland Railway came into operation yesterday week.

The Weston-super-Mare Hospital has received a gift of £1000 from Mr. Horatio Parsley, of that town.

For the support of clever boys draughted from board schools into higher schools, the Mayor of Sheffield and Sir John Brown, Chairman of the Sheffield School Board, have offered two annuities of £50 and £25 respectively.

At the annual meeting of the contributors to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, on Monday, it was proposed that two ladies should be elected as managers. This was, however, rejected by 151 to 110.

The annual tax returns indicate that playing-cards show no sign of going out of favour. The threepenny stamp duty on every pack of playing-cards was paid for 1,020,956 packs in the financial year 1873-4; seven years previously the number was only 743,350 packs.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE FOUNTAIN."

In delineating pure and gracious English maidenhood there is no artist better to the manner born and educated than Mr. G. D. Leslie, A.R.A. The costume and attitude, however, of this noble and gentle young woman, who sits by the marble basin of a classic fountain, with a rose pressed close to her bosom, might belong to the Greek heroine of some poem by Keats or Shelley. But it is the prerogative of her sex and age, when inspired by such a tender and yet lofty passion as we see plainly expressed in her earnest gaze of meditation, to command an equal share of human interest in all countries and all times. Her case is manifestly one of that kind which poetry and romance have not failed to celebrate, and it does not matter considerably about the fashion of her robe, or the arrangement of her hair; the story of her heart is just the same that has been so often told before, but which is heard with fresh attention in every succeeding age. She takes in her right hand a little cool water of the fountain to sprinkle on her cherished flower, but it will not serve to abate the feverish anxiety of eager affection, which still has some doubts whether it be sincerely requited by an absent lover.

PANTOMIME ILLUSTRATIONS.

DRURY LANE.—"ALADDIN."

The theatres come out strong with their pantomimes; they are, indeed, many; but their subjects are few. "Aladdin" and "Cinderella" have the preference. All manner of novelties, however, are introduced into the former; and the Drury Lane pantomime is full of gems and jewellery. With none of these have we now to do. We could not put their glitter on the printed page, nor imitate their perpetual motion in our written style. Our pen has no such agility, our digits are incapable of such rapid action. We, therefore, find refuge in the more familiar, and give the well-known scene outside the cavern of gems, which explains itself. The treasures which it contains have already had their effect, and a distant glimpse is sufficient to throw the tempted three into an ecstasy of cupidity. The situation is admirably depicted and the interest exhibited by the characters is communicated to the spectator. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the many and varied excellences of the Drury Lane spectacle have proved a powerful attraction.

COVENT GARDEN.—"THE BABES IN THE WOOD."

Scarcely inferior in any respects to its rival, with all the advantages of an Oriental story, the production of Mr. Charles Rice has a genuine homely interest, which must always commend it to the little denizens of the nursery. Here we are presented with the wicked uncle contriving, after the manner of King John, with his henchman, the removal of the fated children from his ambitious path. The poor babes are well content with the fosterage of their pretty protectress, and, regardless of their secret doom, are happy. Here, again, we prefer the strictly human interest to the scenic display, and appeal to the virtuous sympathies of the observer. There is, indeed, a perennial beauty of sentiment, and an infantile innocence, incapable of decay, which pervades the entire course of the tale, whether read as such in the nursery or seen as a drama on the boards. To have preserved that feeling confers a lasting honour on Mr. Rice.

JUVENILE NEW-YEAR'S-EVE BALLS.

Two of our Illustrations represent the pretty scenes at children's balls on New-Year's Eve. One is that which was given by the Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Right Hon. Secretary of State for India, at Hatfield House. We are favoured with a list of some of the company, showing the historic fancy-dress characters they chose to represent. Lord Cranborne, eldest son and heir to the Marquis of Salisbury, is thirteen years of age. The names run as follow:—Viscount Cranborne, in the character of his ancestor, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (time of James I.); Lady Maud Cecil, Queen Elizabeth; Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lady Hunsdon; Lord William Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord Robert Cecil, the Venetian Ambassador; Lord Edward Cecil, the Lord Chamberlain; Sir Arthur Scott, Earl of Essex; Miss Catherine Scott, Countess of Pembroke; Miss Mabel Scott, Amy Robsart; Mr. Francis Sandford, Sir Philip Sidney; Miss Sandford, Countess of Nottingham; Miss Alice Sandford, Lady Catherine Grey; Mr. Augustus Alderson, Sir Francis Drake; Miss Margaret Alderson, Countess of Rutland; Miss Edith Alderson, Countess of Shrewsbury; Mr. Edward Somers Cocks, Earl of Leicester; Mr. Arthur Somers Cocks, Earl of Sussex; Miss Mary Somers Cocks, Isabella of Valois; Miss Ethel Somers Cocks, Infanta of Spain; Mr. Evelyn Cecil, William Shakespeare; Mr. John Campbell, Earl of Shrewsbury; Miss Mildred Campbell, Countess of Salisbury; Lord Hugh Cecil, Edmund Spenser; Mr. Montagu Alderson, Sir Christopher Hatton; Miss Blanche Cecil, Mrs. Wentworth; Mr. Barclay, Duke of Parma; Miss Toulmin, Lady Jane Grey; Miss Thompson, Princess Elizabeth; Mr. F. Pember, Hamlet; Hon. R. Lambart, Prince Rupert; Miss Craig, Miss Boothby; Miss Pember, a Roman contadina; Mr. Butler, Robin Hood; Mr. C. Butler, Ivanhoe; Miss Butler, Rebecca; Miss A. Butler, Rowena; Mr. Drage, a cavalier; Mr. Brown, a Spanish matador.

It has been the custom for the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to give, occasionally, a juvenile ball at the Mansion House; and the general aspect of such a festive party is shown in our Illustration. There was an entertainment of this kind on New-Year's Eve. About 1200 invitations had been given. The company included most of the leading members and officers of the Corporation, and many of the principal citizens, with the younger people of their families.

Mr. Thomas Paton, veterinary surgeon Army Service Corps, was presented, in the Dublin Mansion House, yesterday week, with the bronze clasp of the Royal Humane Society for his bravery in saving the life of a drowning man in the Grand Canal, on July 9 last.

Mr. Melly, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of Stoke-on-Trent, in which he announces his intention of resigning his seat, in consequence of his having to devote his whole attention to business, through the illness and retirement of both his partners. Mr. Melly has sat for the constituency in the Liberal interest since February, 1868.

The twenty-seventh edition of "Who's Who," which has just appeared, brings down its data to Dec. 15. This little work has been compiled with its usual accuracy and fulness.

Mr. Hall, the Conservative member for Oxford, spoke at the annual Druids' dinner there yesterday week, on the politics of the past Session. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, the senior member, was absent through illness, and Lord Cardwell, who had been expected, was also unable to be present.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



SCENE FROM "ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.



SCENE FROM "THE BABES IN THE WOOD," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.



A JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 7.

The inauguration of the new Opera House, on Tuesday night, with as much pomp and display as our present Republican régime would permit of, has thrown all the other events of the week into the shade; and the interest awakened by the sudden proclamation of the Prince of the Asturias as King of Spain, the unexpected death of Ledru Rollin, and the vain efforts of Marshal MacMahon to rally round him a Septennatist majority, have been lost sight of in the excitement arising from the opening of the gorgeous new temple of music, and the presence thereof of London's Lord Mayor, "Sir Stone," as the journals here designate his Lordship. An ex and an embryo Majesty, the Kings of Hanover and Spain, and even the President of the Republic himself, had to yield the *pas* to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, who, in their robes and collars of office, and attended by the City mace and sword bearers, with four trumpeters to boot, were the real heroes of the evening.

The legendary state carriages and lacqueys had been sent over from London, and the procession, which left the Hôtel Bristol at eight o'clock en route for the Opera, irresistibly reminded one of our annual Lord Mayor's show. First came a detachment of Gardes de Paris à cheval, followed by four heralds on horseback blowing a sonorous blast, and preceding three state carriages, in the last of which was the Lord Mayor, with those familiar emblems of authority, the sword and mace, projecting from the windows. The whole party were in more or less gorgeous official costume. Upon the cortège drawing up in front of the Opera "Sir Stone" was received by the director, who escorted his magnificent guests to the grand vestibule, where the whole of the Ministry and the Prêfets of the Seine and of Police were assembled. The customary compliments having been exchanged, the Lord Mayor, preceded by his heralds, his mace and sword bearers, and followed by the Sheriffs, marched in solemn procession up the grand staircase, M. Halanzier showing the way to the proscenium-box that had been reserved for him, and which adjoined that of Marshal de MacMahon. The latter had arrived some minutes previously.

The coup-d'œil presented by the *salle* was certainly a very brilliant one, for stylish uniforms and magnificent toilettes caught the eye on every side. Still, matters might have been even better had the house been lighted up in keeping with its proportions. The programme for the evening was scarcely a satisfactory one, the expected selections from "Hamlet" and "Faust" having been replaced by a ballet, the overture of "William Tell," and the well-known dagger-scene in the "Huguenots." These changes were caused by the sudden indisposition of Madame Nilsson preventing her from taking part in the ceremony. As it was, the honours of the evening were for Madame Krauss and Mdlle. Sangalli, the first in the part of Rachel, in Halevy's "Juive," the second in the rôle of Naila, in Débelle's ballet of "La Source." Only while these ladies were performing was any particular interest taken in what was passing on the stage. Marshal de MacMahon, who looked very gloomy, spent the evening conversing with the Duc de Broglie.

Both at the *entrée* and *sortie* the Place de l'Opéra was crowded with spectators, who greeted Marshal MacMahon with cries of "Vive la République!" and the Lord Mayor with a feeble imitation of our English "Hurrah!" Many of the houses adjoining the opera were illuminated, but the latter was far from sufficiently lighted up. A splendid effect might have been obtained by placing an electric light on the summit of the hotel in front. The Government having requisitioned the house, the greater part of the seats were given away by M. de Cumont, the Minister of Fine Arts, who especially enraged the members of the Assembly by only allotting 250 seats to be divided among its 730 odd deputies. Lots had to be drawn in consequence, and several who had not secured coupons talked loudly of overthrowing the Ministry. If, however, somewhat niggardly towards the Assembly, M. de Cumont showed himself remarkably lavish as regards the department of Marne-et-Loire, for which he is a deputy, upwards of fifty places being assigned to officials and persons of influence capable of assuring his re-election when the present Assembly is dissolved.

It was on Monday night that Lord Mayor Stone arrived in Paris, and was officially received at the Gare du Nord by the Prêfet of the Seine. The suite of apartments usually occupied by the Prince of Wales at the Hôtel Bristol had been reserved for his reception. On Tuesday afternoon he visited the President of the Republic at the Elysée Palace, the Sheriffs and mace and sword bearers accompanying him, and the procession being organised in the same manner as on the occasion of the inauguration of the opera. Marshal MacMahon returned his visit at the Hôtel Bristol shortly afterwards. Several visits of ceremony were paid by the Lord Mayor yesterday. His Lordship first called on the British Ambassador; he next proceeded to the residence of the Minister of the Interior, and then visited successively the Prêfet of the Seine, the Prêfet of Police, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Governor of Paris, and several of the Ministers of State. He afterwards received return visits from Lord Lyons, General Ladmirault, and others.

The young King of Spain, Alfonso XII., left Paris last night en route for Marseilles, where the Spanish frigate the Numancia had arrived to convey him to Barcelona. Throughout the week the Hôtel Basilewski, where he resided with ex-Queen Isabella, has been crowded with visitors, consisting for the most part of Spaniards domiciled in Paris. There appears to have been a reconciliation between Don Alfonso and the ex-King of Naples, and the latter has written to his relatives now fighting under Don Carlos calling upon them to lay down their arms. Previous to his departure the young King was entertained at a banquet by his uncle, the Duc de Montpensier. The Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, and other Orleanist Princes were present.

M. Ledru Rollin, the famous Radical statesman, died rather suddenly of heart disease, on Wednesday week, at his residence at Fontenay aux Roses. He was sixty-six years of age. It is needless to recall here the active part he took in the Revolution of 1848, and the important rôle he played during the second Republic. He will, perhaps, be best remembered as the founder of universal suffrage in France. An imposing manifestation took place on the occasion of his funeral, upwards of 20,000 people assembling at the cemetery of Père la Chaise. The police had interdicted the passage of the procession through the centre of Paris, and it had to proceed by way of the exterior boulevards, without passing by the deceased's residence on the Rue de Charonne, where a large number of people were awaiting it. No speeches were pronounced at the cemetery, if I except a few words of adieu spoken by MM. Emmanuel Arago and Maillard. There was a large number of Republican deputies among the crowd. In accordance with the defunct's express wishes, there was no religious ceremony.

With the view of forming a Parliamentary majority disposed to vote a Septennatist Constitution, Marshal MacMahon

has been conferring at the Elysée with the leaders of the moderate Right and the Right and Left Centres of the Chamber, but without effecting any practical result. The Left feel their strength, and are demanding great concessions. Marshal MacMahon's further message to the National Assembly was read to the House on Wednesday. In it the President requested that the bill creating a Second Chamber should first be voted; and suggested that at the expiration of the Septennate, in 1880, the Assembly should be left with complete liberty to determine the future form of Government, arrangements being made in the meanwhile for continuing the present state of things in the event of his death. On a debate the Ministry was defeated, and resigned.

SPAIN.

The new year opened with the startling news that Prince Alfonso, the son of Isabella II., had been proclaimed King of Spain. Our Number last week contained the intelligence that he had been here and there proclaimed, but it seems that the army and navy have everywhere accepted him as King. Marshal Serrano made no opposition to the movement in favour of the Prince, and withdrew from his official position after transferring the command of the Army of the North to General Laserna.

Queen Isabella, who was in Paris—where also Prince Alfonso was—received the news in a telegram signed by General Primo de Rivera and Señor Canovas del Castillo. It stated that, in addition to the armies of the Centre and North, the garrisons of Madrid and the provinces had proclaimed the young Prince, and that all the towns of Spain had responded with enthusiasm. General Primo de Rivera is Captain-General of Madrid. Señor Canovas del Castillo is leader of the Alfonsist party. They requested her Majesty to communicate the news to her son, and congratulated her on the triumph which had been obtained without conflict or bloodshed. The Queen replied by stating that her son would at once proceed to Spain; and the young Prince telegraphed to the Pope for his blessing, assuring his Holiness that, like his ancestors, he would defend the rights of the Holy See. The blessing of the Pope has been transmitted to him.

On Saturday the members of the Spanish Embassy in Paris paid their respects to King Alfonso. In reply to their congratulations, he said he did not disguise from himself the difficulty of the task he had undertaken, but he wished to surround himself by the most able men of all parties, and, with the co-operation of the army and the people, to pacify the country. His intention was, he said, to be the King of all Spaniards. On Monday he was visited by the Duc Decazes, the Foreign Minister, and in the evening he dined with the Duc de Montpensier. His Majesty received on Tuesday two members of the Rothschild family, with whom he was occupied several hours in discussing the financial condition of Spain and the prospect of a loan. Among his visitors on Wednesday were the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy. His Majesty having called on Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée and received a return visit from the President, set out in the evening to take possession of his kingdom. He embarked at Marseilles, and, escorted by his fleet, would proceed to Barcelona, where he would stay only a short time before sailing for Valencia. The King is then to review the Army of the Centre, after which he will push on for Madrid.

Meanwhile, the Carlists have put forth a manifesto announcing that the pronunciamiento has made no change among them, and that their army will be strengthened and that of the enemy weakened by the change. The contest, they maintain, must still be decided on the battle-field. Don Carlos has written letters to Lord Beaumont and Mr. John de Havilland, appointing the former his Chargé-d'Affaires in Great Britain, with authority to constitute a committee; and the latter Brigadier-General in the Carlist army and his military representative in England.

Telegraphic intelligence received from Havannah announces that General Concha, Captain-General of Cuba, has proclaimed Prince Alfonso as King of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Chambers were opened last Saturday with the usual ceremony. The Speech from the Throne stated that representations had been made to the Brazilian Government respecting the attacks upon Portuguese subjects at Para. These representations had been well received, and the Brazilian Government had promised to take the necessary measures in consequence. The attention of the Chamber is directed to the Ministerial bills relating to primary instruction, the modification of the Portuguese code, and the completion of the railway system and other public works.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, at his New Year's reception, anticipated that the year would be one of peace, but remarked that the home affairs of his kingdom were not quite so satisfactory as its foreign relations. The German Minister has presented his Majesty with a portrait of the Emperor William, together with an autograph letter from his Majesty.

An encyclical letter has been written by the Pope announcing that there will be a jubilee this year, and exhorting the Catholic community to offer up special prayers in order to obtain the Divine favour for the world and the Church.

Garibaldi has declined the grant which was made to him by the Parliament on account of the present condition of Italian finance, but he expresses his gratitude for the offer.

The Census of the Kingdom of Italy for 1871 has been published, from which it appears that the total number of inhabitants is 26,801,154. The increase during the ten years preceding was 5,023,820.

GERMANY.

Field Marshal von Wrangel and other Generals of the German army waited on the Emperor William yesterday week to offer him New Year's congratulations. His Majesty, in reply, thanked the officers for their good wishes, and expressed gratitude for his restoration to health. Emperor William has presented to Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke, as Christmas gifts, miniature models, carefully executed, of the "Column of Victory" at Berlin, commemorating the three last victorious campaigns.

On the proposal of the Berlin Academy the Emperor has conferred the great gold medal of art on the painters F. Adam, Munich; Alma Tadema, London; and De Schampheleer, Brussels.

Prince Bismarck has been suffering from a cold, but was well enough on Tuesday to take walking exercise out of doors. The Federal Council has agreed on the draught of the bill for extending civil marriage and registry throughout the Empire. It will be at once laid before Parliament.

It is announced that the Prussian Government had purchased, for the Berlin Museum, at the cost of £15,000, the famous collection of ancient medals made by Count Prokesch-Osten at Vienna, containing some of the finest specimens of this branch of Greek art extant.

Bishop Martin, of Paderborn, was on Tuesday removed from his see by order of the Court at Berlin for the trial of ecclesiastical cases. The Bishop of Treves was released from prison on Thursday week, having completed the term of incarceration to which he had been sentenced.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

With a view to the revival of commerce and industry in Austria, now in a depressed condition, the Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered that a series of Court festivities shall be arranged, in the hope that the Austrian aristocracy will follow the example thus set.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch has left for the Imperial palace of Orlanda, in the Crimea, accompanied by Dr. Tchetchoff. His disease, which is softening of the brain, is stated to have shown itself during the Khiva campaign, in which the Grand Duke took part.

SWEDEN.

The Parliament has passed a bill enabling women by a marriage contract to retain the possession and management of their property. The bill encountered much opposition from a large portion of the clergy, who maintained that, as Christ is the head of the Church, the man is the head of the household, and equality between man and wife is abnormal. The King has given his sanction to the measure.

AMERICA.

The King of Hawaii arrived at New York on the 23rd ult., and was received by the Mayor and Aldermen, and afterwards entertained by them at the Windsor Hotel. On the 24th King Kalakaua and his suite were to visit Booth's Theatre, accompanied by Mayor Vance and the resident Consul of the Hawaiian islands, Mr. Odell.

At the meeting of the Louisiana Legislature on Monday there was a conflict between the Republicans and the Conservatives for the majority of seats. Five of the latter having been ejected by the Government troops as unduly returned, all the other members of the party protested and withdrew, leaving the Republicans to receive the Governor's message. General Sheridan, who has assumed the command of the troops, has telegraphed to Washington that the civil authorities are unable to preserve order.

Lord Derby has intimated to the United States Ambassador that the British Government will take part in the international centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the candidates supporting the Government have obtained a majority of eight in the Manitoba elections.

Mr. Davis, the Premier, has been returned by a majority of fifteen over the candidate opposing him.

INDIA.

A telegram to the *Times* announces that Sir Salar Jung arrived at Calcutta on Monday.

On the 28th ult. the Duffia chiefs, against whom an expedition had been sent, arrived at the British camp with proposals for submission. Our troops, however, were still advancing on the 30th towards the villages of the enemy.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"The report of the Cawnpore inquiry has been published. The prisoner is named Jumna Dass, and is supposed to be a native of Benares. The evidence of twenty-seven witnesses, as well as the absence of marks, the difference of age, and general appearance, clearly proves that he is not the Nana."

Shere Ali has answered the Viceroy's remonstrance. He says the political situation in Afghanistan and Yakooob's rebellious conduct necessitated his imprisonment. He concludes with professions of great friendship for the British Government.

Distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor continue to be received in Constantinople, and many deaths occur daily.

A telegram from Melbourne, dispatched last week, states that great heat prevails in the interior of the country.

The Elector Frederick William of Hesse died at Prague, on Wednesday afternoon, at the age of seventy-two.

Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria, left for England, on leave of absence, in the last homeward mail-steamer. Judge Barry is acting in his absence.

The American papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. James Walker, formerly President of Harvard University. Dr. Walker was born at Burlington, Massachusetts, in 1794.

The Challenger arrived at Hong-Kong on Nov. 16. She was about to return to New Guinea, and then proceed to Yokohama, in Japan.

The *Indian Daily News* states that two tame white elephants (a very pretty pair) have been sent down from Rangoon by the King of Burmah, to be forwarded by steamer to Europe as a present to the King of Italy.

During the past quarter prize-money has been distributed at the Admiralty for eight slave-dhows captured on the East Coast of Africa. Of these the Magpie, Daphne, and Briton each took two, and the Vulture and Columbine one each.

Three bottles of Medoc claret, offered for sale by auction the other day at Bordeaux at an upset price of 180*fr.*, were sold for 1800*fr.* The wine dated from 1793. After such a time in bottle, says *Galignani*, it must have been entirely worthless.

The packets conveying mails once a week between Hull and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, having discontinued their voyages for the winter, no more mails for Sweden can be sent by that route until the reopening of the navigation next spring.

The death is announced of the learned archæologist, Dr. Friedrich Matz, Professor at the University of Berlin; of the Scandinavian naturalist, Professor Zetterstedt, who died recently at Lund, at the age of ninety; of M. Créteineau-Joly, aged seventy-one, a well-known French historical writer; also of M. Pierre Larousse, aged fifty-seven, lexicographer and author of many books of education, but more celebrated by the publication of his "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du Dix-Neuvième Siècle."

The Duke of Argyll, continuing his lectures on geology at Inverary Castle, on Tuesday, gave an interesting description of the formation of fire rocks by volcanic agency, illustrating his subject by reference to several of the western lands of Argyllshire and the adjoining county of Inverness.

The *Era Almanack*, 1875, contains a great deal of trustworthy information in connection with the theatrical profession. In the matter of dates it is very exact and accurate—a point which in these works of reference it is very difficult to hit. There is also a fair amount of miscellaneous and amusing topics, which will please the majority of readers.

The thaw which set in towards the close of last week has been almost universal. It happened just in time to relieve the railways in the north from serious difficulty in conducting their traffic, many trains having been snowed up on Saturday morning. On some of the northern lines the drifts were 20 ft. in depth, and the sufferings of the passengers were great. The melting of the snow has produced floods.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, W. De Foe, Vicar of Saxilby, to be Rural Dean of Lawres No. 2. Borrodaile, jun., Frederick; Rural Dean of Alsackoe. Bullock, H. B.; Vicar of Honiton Clist. Clements, Canon; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. Hayes, J. T., Curate of St. John's, Chatham; Rector of Swineshead, Hunts. Hedgeland, Philip; Rector of Constantine, near Falmouth. Hoyle, Jonas; Vicar of Christ Church, Gateshead. Jenkins, Edward; Vicar of Hope, Flintshire. Latham, E.; Vicar of Matlock Bath. Lear, Canon, Rector of Bishopstone; Archdeacon of Sarum. Mammatt, Arthur S.; Private Chaplain to the Earl of Loudoun. Parish, H. Griffin; Vicar of Leake, near Boston. Pavey, Alfred, Vicar of St. Peter's, Mansfield; Rural Dean of Nottingham. Vernon, William James; Vicar of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset. Vernon, W. J., Vicar of Kirk Ella, Hull; Prebendary in York Minster. Warre, Francis; Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral. Whitfield, Frederick; Vicar of St. James's, Clapham Park.

Lord Lyttelton has announced that he intends, on the first day of next Session, to lay on the table of the House of Lords a bill for the extension of the episcopate in England.

The east window of Lopen Church, Somersetshire, has been filled with stained glass (executed by Bell and Son, of Bristol), as a memorial to Mrs. Edward Denman.

On Sunday the last service was held at St. Mary's, White-chapel, previous to its demolition and rebuilding. The new church will cost £18,000, of which Mr. Coope, M.P., has subscribed two thirds.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Ashley-green, Chesham, which has been erected by Miss Dorian, of Clifton, at a cost of £2600, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. The style of the church is Early English.

A course of lectures to men was begun on Tuesday night, under the dome of St. Paul's, by the Rev. Dr. Hessey. The rev. gentleman selected as the subject of his lecture "Pilgrimages and Crusades considered in reference to the present day."

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his public readings in the Gospel of St. John on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at eight a.m., in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and continue them through the law term.

Last week the Bishop of Winchester consecrated Ridge School Chapel, Romsey, which has recently been erected by Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., for the accommodation of his poorer neighbours, who reside at a considerable distance from the parish church.

Mr. J. W. Carlile, of Baraset-Alveston, near Stratford-on-Avon, the owner of a large portion of the village, has erected a new church, built substantial school-rooms, and constructed large, roomy, brick cottages, with separate dormitories, with the view of improving the moral and social position of the inhabitants. Last Saturday the school-rooms were opened.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Winchester opened a new chancel at the parish church of Sandown, Isle of Wight, and, after the service, consecrated a plot of land which had been added to the churchyard. A luncheon was subsequently given, and the Vicar announced that he had received a letter from the Imperial Court at Berlin to the effect that the Crown Princess of Germany intended to present a stained-glass window for the new chancel.

The parish church of All Saints, Worlingham, near Beccles, Suffolk, was reopened on the 23rd ult., the chancel having been partially and the nave and chancel aisle wholly restored by the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., the owner of the land in the parish, and former Rector of Hanwell. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop of Norwich. Amongst the special gifts made to the church is an organ, placed in the chancel aisle, presented by Mr. Robert Harrison, and built by Messrs. Walker, of London. The rededication is the gift of Mr. G. L. Harrison. The window has been restored, and beneath it is a brass plate with this inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Charles Mansfield Clarke, Baronet, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., formerly of Dunham Lodge, Norfolk, and Mary Anna, his wife, this aisle was restored by their eldest son, Charles Clarke, M.A., Clerk, Baronet, of Worlingham Hall, A.D. 1873."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. George Rodney Scott, B.A., of New, has been elected to a classical fellowship at Merton.

The mathematical moderators have issued the following class list:—Class I.: Brabant, Corpus Christi; Nesbitt, Corpus Christi; Shepherd, Queen's. Class II.: Lewis, Queen's; Pritchett, Balliol. Class III.: Holmes, Brasenose; Jupp, Magdalen; Orchard, Pembroke; Treffry, Magdalen.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. M. Lightwood, B.A., and Mr. J. W. Clark, B.A., have been elected Fellows of Trinity Hall. Mr. A. H. Lush has been elected to a scholarship at the same college.

Natural Sciences Tripos, 1874.—Class I.: Ds. Marshall, St. John's; Carpenter, Trinity; Clough, St. John's; Langley, St. John's; Roberts, Clare; and Shelley, Sidney—equal. Class II.: Ds. Bonham-Carter, Trinity; Kelly, St. John's; and Syers, Gonville and Caius, equal; Boyns, St. John's; Margerison, Trinity; and Moore, Pembroke, equal. Class III.: Ds. Strahan, St. John's; Eccles, Gonville and Caius; Ds. Elliott, St. John's; Hutton, St. John's; and A. B. Woodd, Trinity, equal. The following have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an ordinary degree: Ds. Gill, Caius; Schofield, Ds. Waller, St. John's; and Winstone, St. John's. Greenhough, Sidney, deserves to be excused the general examination for the B.A. degree.

The Hon. Robert Offley Ashburton Milnes, only son of Lord Houghton, has obtained the gold medal annually offered to competition among the boys at Harrow, by Lord Charles Russell, for the encouragement of the study of "Shakspeare." Mr. Milnes is not yet quite seventeen.

The following award of scholarships and exhibitions has been made at Malvern College:—House Scholarships: H. Johnson, W. Hadow, E. Johnson, and J. M. Stewart, Malvern College; J. M. Smith, the Rev. S. Middleton's, Weston-super-Mare; J. T. Lawrence, Mr. T. Horsman's, Leeds. Founders' Scholarship: E. Buck, H. Thomas, H. Roden, and J. A. Hauxwell, Malvern College. Entrance Exhibitions: A. Belcher, Magdalen College School; E. Theobald, Appuldercombe School; A. Greenwell and W. Thompson, the Rev. T. Gascoyne's, Spondon House, Derby; A. T. Knight, W. Salter, and G. Trevor, private tuition.

Dr. Macdonald, Professor of Civil and Natural History in St. Andrew's University, died yesterday week.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, of Roxburgh, who was recently appointed Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow, in the place of Professor Jackson, who resigned, delivered his inaugural address to the students in the Divinity Hall of the college on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Collis, Warden, has filled up the two vacant masterships at the College School, Stratford-on-Avon, by appointing to them the Rev. A. R. Harrison, B.A., late Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, second class in classics at moderations, 1871; and Arthur Fynes-Clinton, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church, third class in classics.

The Rev. W. C. Harris, M.A., Oxford, who was for some years Principal of Christ's College School, New Zealand, has been selected out of fifty-four candidates as Head Master of Wimborne Minster Grammar School, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, resigned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was on Thursday lowered from 6 per cent, at which it was fixed on Nov. 30 last, to 5 per cent.

The metropolitan artisans are agitating for the extension of workmen's trains until eight o'clock in the morning, and permission to return at any hour.

Watch-night services, to commemorate the end of the old year and the beginning of the new, were held in several churches and chapels in London on Thursday se'nnight.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs left town on Monday by the South-Eastern Railway for Paris, to be present at the opening of the Grand Opera, which took place on Tuesday. They were taken from Boulogne to Paris in a special train.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, yesterday week, there were upwards of 900 applicants for a share of the 100 tons of coal which Messrs. Booth Brothers placed at the magistrate's disposal. The court and its approaches were crowded.

The annual new-year's dinner and distribution of prizes to the inmates of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children took place, on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Captain Sir G. Biddlecombe, R.N.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was reported that during the recess 3 tons 14 cwt. of meat had been seized and destroyed as unfit for human food in the markets and slaughter-houses of the City.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum is fixed to take place, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next, the 14th inst.; and, as the annual expense of this extensive institution exceeds £7000, the board hope to be favoured with a numerous attendance upon the occasion.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 97,950 of whom 36,352 were indoor and 61,598 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 7845. The number of vagrants relieved was 234.

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., on Wednesday, delivered an address on British Wild Flowers before a large audience at the London Institution. At the same time a lecture to the young was given at the Society of Arts by Mr. Herbert McLeod, professor of experimental science at the Cooper's-hill Indian Civil Engineering College.

About twenty sets of designs have been sent in to compete for the prizes offered by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company for houses for the working classes, and are now on view at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The first premium, of £250, has been awarded to Mr. Henry Macaulay; and the second, of £150, to Mr. Banister Fletcher.

Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture on the events of the past year at the Scottish National Church yesterday week, and in the course of it commented upon the struggle between Germany and the Papacy, the Ritualistic movement, the death of Dr. Livingstone, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, Dr. Tyndall's address at Belfast, the recent disasters at sea and on the Great Western Railway, and the accession of King Alfonso.

Under the guidance of Mr. Miles Fenton, general manager of the Metropolitan Railway, and others, a party of gentlemen on Tuesday inspected the new extension of that line from Moorgate-street station to Liverpool-street, which is subsequently to be continued to Bishopsgate-street. It is expected that the junction with the Great Eastern Railway will be effected in about a fortnight, and the connection with Bishopsgate-street some months later.

Communications conveying false statements having been made to the press, presumably by persons employed in the Post Office Savings-Bank Department, the Postmaster-General has issued a notice ordering the suspension of all promotions and increments in that department, and intimating that the duration of such suspension will depend upon whether the names of those who have made the communications be given up, and whether the acts complained of be repeated.

A general meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening. After the election of new members, a paper on "The Early Dawn of Civilisation" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he described the early loss of civilisation and apparent degradation of mankind, and the rise of a material civilisation. Considerable discussion ensued, which was taken part in by Mr. Bateman, F.R.S., Mr. Brooke, F.R.S., and others.

In an inquiry into the quality of the water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, on an application of the select vestry of Richmond to be authorised to borrow £28,000 for providing a separate local supply, Mr. Homersham, the civil engineer, and Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., both testified to the impurity of the Vauxhall Company's water. Mr. Jabez Hogg, M.R.C.S., who had made a microscopic examination of a sample from the company's mains, deposed that it contained an immense quantity of organic matter.

The Registrar-General's return for last week exhibits the rare occurrence of the deaths in London and the twenty other largest towns of the United Kingdom exceeding the births by 76. The numbers were 6020 and 5944. In the metropolis 2685 births and 2442 deaths were registered. The figures were 621 and 721 respectively above the average of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever rose from 65 to 69. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the four previous weeks had been 926, 874, 814, and 685, rose last week to 1093.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting in connection with the Hospital-Sunday movement held at the Mansion House on Monday, under the presidency of Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, that the plan, having been successful in 1873 and 1874, should be continued in 1875, and that June 13 be the date fixed for this year. A committee was also appointed to consider the claims of the various hospitals and dispensaries, and the basis on which grants should be made.—At a general meeting of the council of the Hospital Saturday Fund, last Saturday night, a scheme for the distribution of the money which had been collected was presented and adopted. The total receipts appear to have been £6462 0s. 3½d., and the expenses £1469 15s. 9½d.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, Q.C., M.P., was, yesterday week, sworn in as Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The number of original applications to be admitted as attorneys in the ensuing term is 167, besides renewed notices.

There were forty-nine prisoners for trial at the opening, on Monday, of the Middlesex Sessions for January. Among the cases disposed of were those in which Edward Frank was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for having robbed several lodging-houses of bed linen and other property; and Carstairs Boyle was sent to prison for two months for having obtained a small sum of money by the false pretence that he was heir to a baronetcy. Joseph Tuck, a man who had been convicted of maliciously wounding his mother and assaulting his brother and sister, was on Tuesday sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. On Wednesday John Sage, alias Alexander Stevens, a labourer, having been found guilty of theft, was shown—though he denied it—to have been several times previously convicted; and when he was removed, under sentence of ten years' penal servitude, he violently kicked a warder. Edward Smith, alias Samuel Marshall, was also sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having cheated a servant-girl out of £15, under a promise to marry her, while he had a wife living at the time. The same sentence was passed on Henry Dace, a cabinetmaker, who had stabbed two constables and assaulted another man.

Addressing the grand jury at the Surrey Sessions, on Wednesday, the chairman remarked on the exceptional shortness of the calendar, there being only thirty-two prisoners for trial, against an average of seventy or eighty. Afterwards Ann Cheetham, a widow, who had married one gentleman and had attempted to get married to another, while representing that she was entitled to a large fortune, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for having obtained goods from tradesmen under false pretences. For acts of robbery other prisoners were condemned to from seven to fifteen years' penal servitude.

Charles Nutley, charged at the Mansion House with systematically libelling his former employers, Messrs. Batten and Co., wholesale grocers, was, on Monday, committed for trial. He had been dismissed from the prosecutors' employment in 1859 for alleged dishonesty, and subsequently suffered a term of imprisonment for libelling them.

In a case heard at Guildhall on Monday, in which a man named Goldstein, who was charged with the desertion of his wife and children, repudiated his marriage, it was shown that the defendant had been duly married according to the customs of the Jews in Poland, by putting a ring on the woman's finger and acknowledging her before witnesses as his wife, the certificate of marriage being afterwards signed by persons present. Goldstein was sent to prison for a month, with hard labour.

At Bow-street, yesterday week, a man who calls himself the Count de Cissi was charged with obtaining goods on false pretences, he being at the time a convict on a ticket of leave. Sir Thomas Henry revoked the license, and sent the prisoner to work out the remainder of his term of punishment.

Henry Rietmann, a Swiss, was charged at Bow-street, on Saturday, with having stolen £800 worth of precious stones, the property of a diamond merchant who lodged in the same house with him. The prisoner, when arrested, stated that a girl had made him commit the robbery; and it was said that he is also to be charged with an act of forgery in Hamburg. He was remanded for the attendance of the prosecutor.

The Clerkenwell police magistrate, yesterday week, had before him several cases in which persons were charged with the adulteration of milk. In three of these small fines were inflicted, and the hearing of the others was adjourned.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed at Worship-street, last Saturday, on John Deaton, a greengrocer and coal-dealer, for having seriously injured his wife by throwing large lumps of coal at her head. The prisoner was also ordered to find bail for six months longer.

Four firemen of the ship Metropolitan were charged at the Thames Court, last Saturday, with the offence of broaching cargo. The prisoners had broken open some cases of brandy, and had concealed several bottles of it in various parts of the vessel. One of them was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and each of the others to a month.

The charges of embezzlement against George Burgess, the late manager of Messrs. Hammond and Furley's branch bank at Ramsgate, were investigated at the Sandwich Quarter Sessions last week, and the prisoner, whose defalcations amounted to a large sum, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

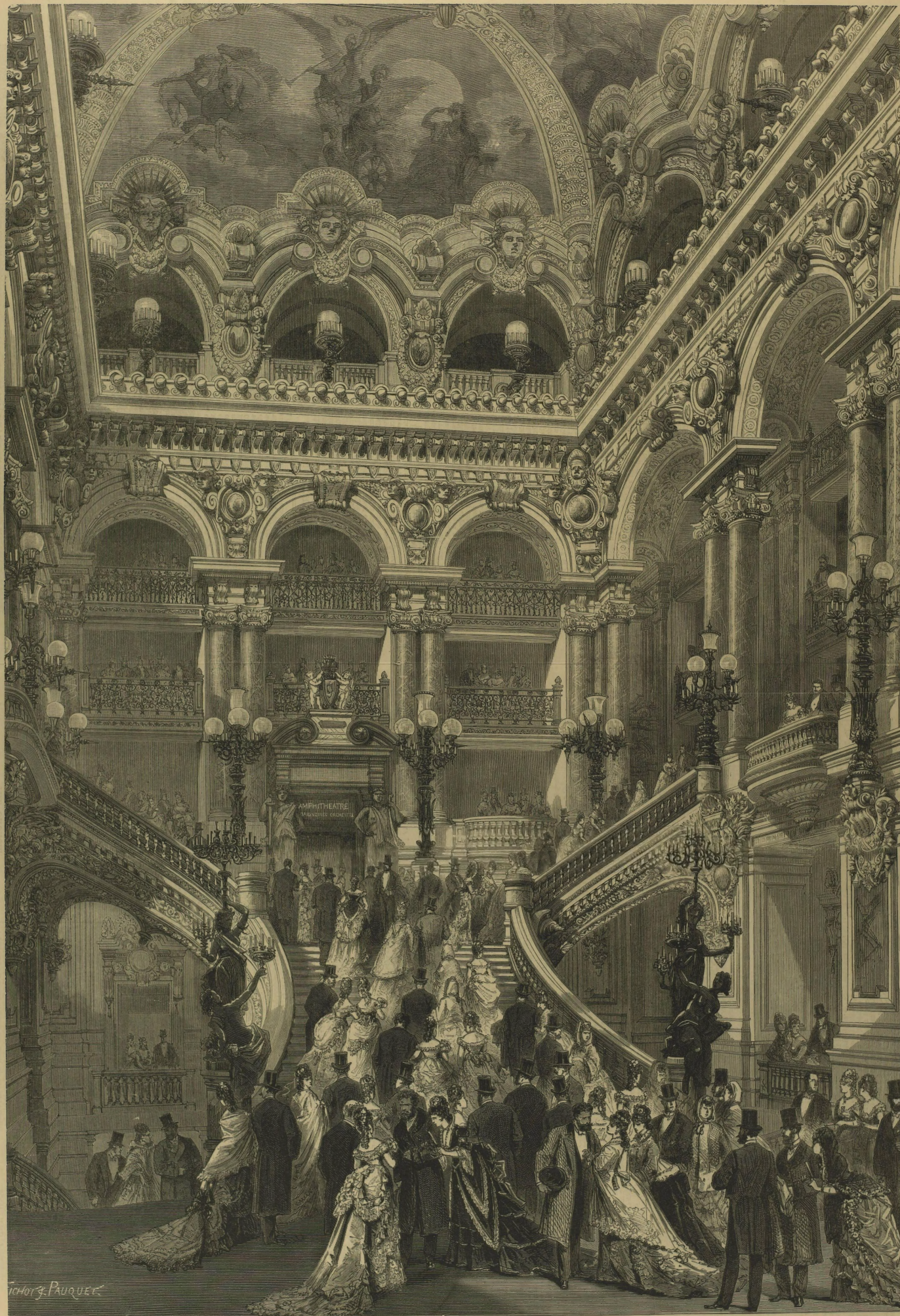
In answer to a charge of assault brought against a woman before the magistrates at Weston-super-Mare, yesterday week, the defendant said that the complainant was a witch who had "hag-ridden" her and her husband, and that she attacked her in order to draw her blood and break the spell. The Bench expressed surprise at such superstition, and bound the defendant over to keep the peace.

A gentleman who rendered assistance to the wounded in the Great Western Railway accident was robbed of his gold watch whilst standing on the line. The thief was prosecuted, on Tuesday, at the Oxford Sessions, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A deplorable case was before the Stalybridge magistrates on Saturday. Five children, whose ages ranged between eight and five years, were charged with stealing a purse and a sum of money. The mother of two of them, named Ellen Blundell, was stated by the chief constable to have trained her children to thieving, and at the time of their arrest she and one of the "prisoners," a boy five years old, were drunk—the child helplessly so, and having a bottle of whisky in his possession! The magistrates remanded the children and fined the unnatural mother for drunkenness.

At the quarter sessions held at Lancaster, on Monday, the Court approved a recommendation from a committee appointed to consider the circular from the Home Office with reference to crimes of violence. The suggestion adopted was to the effect that magistrates in quarter sessions should be empowered to sentence offenders of this class to penal servitude and the lash. At the same court George Parker, a labourer, for a brutal assault upon John Gardener, a farmer, who had refused to give him a glass of beer, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

James Cranwell, a man fifty years of age, who was convicted at the late session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a woman named Emma Bellamy, was hanged, within the walls of Newgate, on Monday. At the same time the capital sentence was carried out, at Liverpool, upon Michael Mullen and John M'Cave for the murder of Richard Morgan (a reprieve having been granted to Peter Campbell, another of the gang), and upon William Worthington, the master of a canal boat, for having kicked his wife to death.—Sarah Ann Liddell, who is under sentence of death at Worcester for the murder of her child at Cradley, has been respited during the Queen's pleasure.



TICHOY & PAUQUET

THE GRAND STAIRCASE IN THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE, PARIS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When these Echoes were in their infancy—I mean to say in their second childhood, which began some three months since—I happened one Friday to make incidental mention of Lord Byron's Italian valet, who watched by the deathbed of the poet at Missolonghi in 1824. An anonymous correspondent was kind enough to send me some very curious particulars concerning the subsequent career of this Italian valet, Giovanni Battista Falciera by name, but familiarly known by his old friends as Tita; and, as a *surcroît* of courtesy, he forwarded to me a *carte-de-visite* of Tita, grown to be a very old man of most benevolent aspect, but with somewhat of a humorous twinkle in his eye, and wearing a snowy white beard. The original of the *carte-de-visite* died, on Dec. 22 last, of bronchitis, at the ripe age of seventy-eight. A brief biography of Tita Falcieri has appeared in the newspapers, wherein the public are informed that, after the death of Byron, in 1824, his faithful servant was taken into the service of the late Sir John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton de Gifford, as a courier, and that from this employment he passed into that of old Mr. Isaac D'Israeli, author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and father of the present Prime Minister of England.

Many years afterwards Tita, again aided by the recommendation of his steadfast patron, Lord Broughton, was appointed a messenger at the office of the Board of Trade; and until within a few weeks of his death he was assistant to the head janitor at the palatial India Office in St. James's Park. The old gentleman was highly respected by all who knew him, and is said to have gathered golden opinions from all sorts of people through the unvarying politeness with which he discharged his official functions. *O si sic omnes*, it may be remarked with regard to messengers in public offices. Tita had, of course, many anecdotes to relate of his first and illustrious master; but I do not think there is one more characteristic of Byron than his exclamation to his valet, as he lay writhing on his couch of anguish, *O questa è una bella scena!* There is a mocking melancholy in the expression which jars upon one somewhat; and the sentiment—if sentiment there be in it—seems to lie midway between the "Draw the curtain; the farce is played out" of Rabelais and the "Behold the end of a great comedian!" of Nero.

That the good folks of Paris should have been in ecstasies with the "Gran Lor Maire de Londres" when the civic procession, escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, proceeded with much pomp and circumstance from the Place Vendôme to the Palace of the Elysée may be considered a fact as natural as it is gratifying. The Parisians have always been fond of the Lord Mayor of London for the time being; nor perhaps have the exertions of the Mansion House committee in 1871 to feed the starving poor of the French capital after the siege entirely faded from the minds of a volatile, but gallant and kind-hearted, people. Thus the "ovation" received by the chief magistrate of the city of London, the Lady Mayoress, and Sheriffs Shaw and Ellis, may have had a deeper significance than the mere desire to gaze upon a brave show. Still, as a show, it was a very brave one. The splendid state equipages, glowing with armorial cognisances, the sumptuous liveries worn by the superlative John Thomases of the City, the blood-horses, gorgeously caparisoned; and, finally, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, with his swordbearer, his macebearer, and his private secretary, made up a spectacle the like of which has not for many a long day been seen in Lutetia.

Especially do the Parisians seem to have been delighted with the Lord Mayor's state trumpeters, with their scarlet doublets, their jockey caps of black velvet, and their silver clarions. It may not be inexpedient to mention to those not conversant with the minute *fasti* of civic state that these scarlet-jerkined trumpeters were formerly accustomed to stand at the stern of the Lord Mayor's barge and blow their triumphant fanfares when, on the 9th of November, the civic procession "took water" at Blackfriars to proceed to Westminster. The municipal Bucefatur has been disestablished, and is laid up in ordinary; but the trumpeters have not been disendowed, and now perform their sonorous spiriting on terra firma. It must not be forgotten, however, that they are, nominally, aquatic trumpeters; because otherwise their black velvet caps give them somewhat of a sporting appearance, and they might be mistaken, not only by the intelligent foreigner, but by many intelligent English people, for the Lord Mayor's huntsmen. In ancient times, it will be remembered, it was his Lordship's frequent custom of an afternoon to ride to hounds after dinner, in the fields round about St. Giles's Church, and the meet was commonly at the spot where now is Meux's brewery, at the south-east corner of Tottenham-court-road. This was some four centuries ago; but there are elderly gentlemen still living who can remember the somewhat degenerate glories of the Epping hunt; and "Mr. Common Hunt," as the Lord Mayor's "gros Veneur" was called, absolutely went to Paris with the Chief Magistrate who visited Paris some five and twenty years since, and stood, resplendent with scarlet and gold, behind his Lordship's chair at the banquet given by the Préfet of the Seine at the Hôtel de Ville. The Hôtel de Ville exists no longer; and "Mr. Common Hunt" has been abolished. *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*. Used we not to read something like that sage reflection in the Latin Delectus?

The opening of the "New Wonder of the World," the Paris Grand Opera-House, appears to have been, artistically considered, but a very poor affair. Lord Mayor Stone and his suite were, of course, the lions of the evening; but the lioness was unmistakably the ex-Queen of Spain, who, leaning on the arm of her son, Don Alfonso, the brand-new monarch of that "Africa which begins at the Pyrenees," was the observed of all observers. Nearly ten years have elapsed since I abode for a time in an upper chamber of the Fonda de los Principes, on the Puerta del Sol, Madrid. I was privileged to enjoy that rare luxury in Spain, a room with an open fireplace in it, for which boon I paid some forty reals additional per diem; and I used to calculate that about a third part of my time every day was consumed in blowing the bellows, in order to keep the miserable fire of damp logs alive. My window was right over against the palace of the Gobernacion, or Ministry of the Interior, and at about three o'clock every afternoon the sound of a flourish of trumpets used to draw me to my casement and invite me to survey the usual afternoon spectacle in the Puerta del Sol. The guard at the Ministry would turn out as a grand carriage, drawn by six horses and escorted by a detachment of heavy dragoons, swept by. In that carriage was wont to sit Doña Isabel de Borbon, Queen of Spain and the Indies. Then would come another carriage, a little less gorgeous in appearance, and drawn by four fat mules. In this equipage were *los niños*, the Infantes and Infantas of Spain, with their governesses. Finally came an empty carriage, but with six horses. This was the *coche de in caso*, provided in case her Majesty on her way from the Royal Palace to the Prado should meet the procession of the Host en route to the house of some rich person. Under such circumstances, devotional etiquette re-

quired that her Majesty should alight and surrender her own carriage to the ecclesiastic bearing the Host. Hence the use of the carriage kept in reserve. The daily drive to the Prado, the queenly sway of Doña Isabel de Borbon, and all the little *niños*, collapsed under the presence of a pronunciamiento, and vanished, for awhile, into thin air. And now the spoke in Fortune's wheel allotted to the "constitutional" branch of the House of Bourbon has come uppermost again; and King Alfonso XII. is on his way to take possession of his throne at Madrid. May he prove as good a king as his predecessor "El Sabio," the Wise!

Not without intent have I been discoursing about Spain. I am going thither to-night, as fast as ever express-trains and mail-steamers will carry me. I have had just three hours' notice to pack up; and now "my boat is on the shore, and my bark is on the sea"—that is to say, a hansom is at the door. For a fortnight or so these "Echoes" must be addressed to you from "sunny Spain," which, I am afraid, at this season of the year will not be subjected in any considerable degree to solar influence. But one must take the rough with the smooth; and I must endeavour to furbish up some of Sancho Panza's philosophy for travelling use. G. A. S.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE AT PARIS.

An exterior view of the magnificent building, on the Boulevard des Italiens, which was publicly opened on Tuesday for the performances of the Grand Opera, as noticed in our Paris Correspondent's letter, appeared in the last Number of this Journal. The opening was a state ceremonial, at which Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, was present, with the foreign diplomatists, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London. We shall give several illustrations of the interior of the new Opera-House, beginning, this week, with one of the Grand Staircase. The visitor, entering by one of the lateral pavilions, and proceeding in the direction of the centre, passes through an ante-room, the vault of which is supported by a circular colonnade of sixteen pillars of red granite, with capitals of white marble. This vestibule, paved with handsome mosaic, resembles the crypt of some Byzantine temple in which the Eastern Church preserved the traditions of the subterranean galleries in which, in its early days, it secretly celebrated its mysteries. A passage leads to the grand staircase, the brilliancy of which is heightened by the semi-obscurity of the lobby by which it is reached. Here the spectator is arrested by the dazzling effect of a flood of light thrown on marble, onyx, and porphyry, a sparkling fountain, bronzed and gilded statues, mirrors, and a profusion of sculptured ornaments, terminating only with the rich mouldings of the painted ceiling. The eye is completely bewildered by this prodigality of decoration, and can neither take in the whole at once nor decide what first to examine and admire. The statue of bronze reflected in the crystal of the basin is the Pythia, by Marcello; the sinister and horror-struck face, and body contracted with fear, remind one of the Medea of Delacroix. The attitude is one of remarkable boldness, the figure bending away from the tripod on which it is seated. The Duchess de Castiglione-Colonna, the artist who executed this work, has reason to be proud of her success. The form of the staircase is that of a double horseshoe, the convex sides joining in the centre, and forming a grand landing-place at which the two flights of steps converge and then divide again to reach the story above. The groups around the colossal candelabra comprise each two female figures, one standing and the other seated, with that also of a child. These are the work of M. Carrier-Belleuse, a master in the art of decorative sculpture. Under his hand the drapery swells or sinks into graceful folds, falling in long sweeps, or tastefully broken by the movements of the figures which they cover. At the top of the staircase, the steps of which are of Carrara marble, the balustrade of *roso antico*, and the massive handrail of onyx, is the gallery leading to the grand foyer, or public green-room, handsomely paved in mosaic. The arches above are beautifully decorated with marqueterie of coloured marbles by Venetian artists from the island of Murano, who are celebrated for this work.

MUSIC.

Of musical performances in London we have no record to give this week, the earliest of this year's events of the kind having taken place too late for present notice. The first concert of the new year was that of Thursday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, where Haydn's "Creation" was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter. The same oratorio was given yesterday (Friday) evening at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society, this being the fourth concert of their forty-third season. The solo singers announced on this occasion were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

To-day (Saturday) Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts (at St. James's Hall) enter on their ninth series with an afternoon performance, the remaining concerts being announced for Wednesday evenings, Jan. 13, 20, and 27, and Feb. 3, 17, and 24.

With next week musical activity will recommence in earnest. The Monday Popular Concerts and the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith, at St. James's Hall; the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace will then be resumed; and in the following week the new series of the Royal Albert Hall Concerts (established by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) will begin, the performances to be judiciously limited to two per week.

The report that Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera company would this year occupy the new theatre in the Haymarket is now stated to be erroneous—Drury Lane Theatre will again, it is said, be the home of Her Majesty's Opera.

The death of Mr. John Mitchell, who took an active part in promoting the Benedict testimonial, has necessitated the postponement of the presentation. The precise period when this token of public esteem is to be offered to Sir Julius Benedict has not been definitely fixed; but it is said the occasion will only be deferred until the London season has fairly commenced, when many of the distinguished composer's warmest friends, who are now absent, will be enabled to join in the manifestation.

Petitions to the Queen in Council are being prepared praying that her Majesty, "as the Head of the Church of this realm, will be pleased to use her influence with the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to induce them to continue to permit the holding of the triennial festivals in the cathedral church of the city, under such arrangements as will best promote the object in view." These petitions set out that musical festivals have been held for 150 years at Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester alternately; have been the means of providing charitable funds for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen of these three dioceses; have been largely attended by the inhabitants, and even patronised by the Queen herself in

1830; and that the decision of the Dean and Chapter refusing the use of the cathedral except for a festival at which regular religious services and sermons would be held, has caused great dissatisfaction; and the petitioners believe "that the discontinuance of the festival would tend to lower the character of this city in the estimation of enlightened and educated people, and be not only a local but also a national loss." Earl Dudley has written proposing, as a solution of the question, that a temporary building should be erected for the next festival, and that in the following interval of three years, before the next festival, a music-hall might be built.

Resolutions have been passed by the Town Council of Hereford expressing regret at the decision of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, which involves a discontinuance of the triennial festivals in their past forms, and approving of the steps taken by the Town Council of Worcester to maintain the festivals as they have hitherto been celebrated.

The *Scotsman* states that Ernst's violin, a "Stradivarius" of perfect preservation, has been bought by Madame Norman-Néruda from Mr. David Laurie, Glasgow, for £500.

Mr. H. F. Paget writes to the *Times* from the Hotel Victoria, Lung d'Arno Nuovo, Florence:—Some literary and musical Romans are desirous of compiling a biographical, critical memoir of the late celebrated Muzio Clementi, a work of enthusiasm to which the son and some other connections of the great composer have kindly lent their assistance, and the success of which must be a matter of interest to all who lament the neglect with which the Italians have hitherto treated their great composers of last century. As Clementi died so recently as 1832, there must still exist in England, where he resided more than sixty years, a considerable amount of personal recollections and traditions respecting him, especially in the families of his friends and pupils. For any such recollections or traditions, for copies of letters, extracts from old newspapers, or scarce books relating to Muzio Clementi, all those engaged in this biographical undertaking would be infinitely grateful. It is to be hoped that this object will be thoroughly fulfilled, and result in a memorial worthy of the father of the modern art of pianoforte-playing, whose influences are still felt through his teaching when living, and will be permanently exercised by his masterly compositions.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains an article on human levitation, written not in the best taste, but recounting many instances, apparently well authenticated, of persons floating in the air. Professor Hare long ago propounded the doctrine, as one of the deductions from Faraday's researches, that there may be a species of matter which is without weight; and Hooke maintained that gravity was merely the consequence of a certain species of motion imparted to the particles which constitute the earth, and which he imitated mechanically in certain experiments designed to illustrate his views. Of these an account will be found in Hooke's posthumous works. There is nothing unphilosophical in supposing that this motion may be neutralised and counteracted by another motion which would cause the phenomenon of gravity to disappear, or even the opposite effect of levitation to be produced; and in the experiment long ago made by Ampère, in which a magnet was suspended in the middle of a horizontal helical coil without any visible support by sending a current of electricity through the wire, and in the case of a liquid dropped upon a red-hot plate, which, nevertheless, it does not touch, we have instances of a repulsion being created which balances the attraction of gravity. The author of the article on human levitation maintains that many of the instances which have been recorded of saints and others at times floating in the air are not fabulous. Pythagoras and some of his contemporaries and successors are said to have had this power; and a list of forty beatified persons is given, extending from the year 880 to 1651, who are said to have had the property of levitation. Witches were also believed to have generally had this power, which in the present day is claimed for Mr. Home and others. All that can be at present asserted is that there is nothing absurd or unphilosophical in the hypothesis of human levitation, which should be investigated in the same dispassionate way as any other alleged fact in physics.

In an able work by Dr. Fiske, of Harvard University, entitled "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," it is maintained that the mind has grown in strength and complexity as the nervous system has grown in definiteness and coherence. In the evolution of mind the operations of thought modify the structure of the brain, and the brain increases in complexity as life advances. The cerebrum and cerebellum are composed of tissues which undergo chemical change with great rapidity, and these are the organs in which ideal feelings and thoughts are produced.

In a recent paper by Professor Caruel an account is given of the *Myrmecodia tuberosa*, a parasitical plant of Borneo, for the health and even continued existence of which it appears to be essential that the tuber should be tenanted by red ants. The seed is surrounded by a viscid pulp resembling that of the mistletoe. The stem develops itself to the length of from three to six millimetres, and in this condition it remains until the ants burrow a cavity at the base of the stem. If this is not done the plant dies. The wound caused by the bite of the ant causes a large development of cellular tissue, and the ants soon find space to form a colony, and excavate galleries in all directions. The plant could not live unless the ants had contributed to the formation of the organ whence it derives its support.

Mr. Kingdon, assistant in the physical laboratory of Owens College, Manchester, has recently improved the Bunsen burner by flattening the round hole through which the gas escapes.

A late number of *Les Mondes* describes M. Roche's method of photographing on wood. The block of wood is first covered with a layer of gelatine (0.39 grm. to 31 grms. water) by means of a soft brush. When dry the coating is covered in the dark with a solution of 7.8 grms. red prussiate of potash in 62.2 grms. water, and 9.1 grms. ammonio-citrate of iron in 62.2 grms. water. The solutions are mixed and filtered. When dry the block is exposed under a negative for ten or twelve minutes, and the film does not shell off under the graver.

M. Sarazin has presented a memoir to the French Academy on the use of tar in the cure of wounds. He recounts cases in which Norwegian tar was used as an exclusive dressing, with the best results. This is only another form of the antiseptic treatment, or rather the revival of an old form. Charcoal, in fine powder, has also been used in such cases with perfect success.

The *Scientific American* states that in the Butler oil district, south and west of Pittsburg, there are at present 596 productive oil wells, and eighty-one wells being bored. The working capital invested is about two million of dollars, and the oil produced is about sixteen thousand barrels per day.

The January number of the *Popular Science Review* contains a very interesting article on the manufacture of gunpowder, explaining the precautions against explosion adopted at Waltham Abbey, where the great gunpowder mills of the Government are situated. Every care is taken that the sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre shall be pure, not merely because the powder made from pure materials is better but also because any grit among the materials might cause explosion during the manufacture.

At a late meeting of the American Association a paper was read by Professor Haldeman discussing the question whether mechanical vibration retards rusting. The general impression of the members was that this is the effect produced, but no very conclusive evidence was adduced in support of the hypothesis. We may, therefore, record the following:—About fifteen years ago the Scinde railway, leading from Kurrachee to Kotree, was constructed, and simultaneously a short line, about two miles long, was carried from Kurrachee to Ghisree, the nearest mouth of the Indus. The Kotree line was daily worked, and exhibited little oxidation. The Ghisree line fell into total disuse, and on it the oxidation of the rails was very rapid, there being large exfoliations from the sides.

A late number of the *North China Herald* contains a report of the meeting of the committee formed to establish a polytechnic exhibition at Shanghai. The undertaking, it appears, is obtaining energetic support in China, and many of the leading Chinese officials have subscribed liberally to its funds. The time for opening the exhibition has not yet been announced.

A new substance called ozobenzene has been formed by the action of ozone upon benzene. When dried the substance is amorphous, and it explodes violently when struck or heated. Only a few milligrammes should be experimented with at a time, on account of the danger.

The number of *Science Gossip* for January continues the history of cultivated vegetables, the bean (*vicia faba*) being the vegetable treated of in the present number. This is supposed to have been one of the most ancient of vegetables. The *Fabii*, one of the most powerful families of Rome, derived their name from the fact of their ancestors having cultivated the bean. It appears from "Dickson's Husbandry of the Ancients" that the name *Faba* was derived from *Haba*, a town of Etruria, where the bean was cultivated, and this bean was the same as the small bean of our fields.

The first number of the *Lancet* for the new year contains an article on work and longevity, in which it is stated that mental work—but not mental worry—is conducive to longevity. The brain, the reservoir of nervous energy to the rest of the system, increases in volume and vigour by use, just as the arm of a blacksmith obtains greater muscular development from work. The general system benefits by the enhanced brain power, and greater longevity is the result. It is clear, however, that our knowledge of really effective means of promoting longevity is still very imperfect. The main difference between an old and a young animal resolves itself into a difference of density. The question of increased longevity hangs upon the question how an increase of the density of the body can be prevented.

RENAMING OF STREETS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and the numbering of houses within the limits of their jurisdiction:—White Bear-yard, King-street, East Hammersmith, to be called Dimes-place; the several houses and premises in the line of thoroughfare known by the name of South-street, Camberwell, to be renamed Costa-street, and the houses renumbered; Ann-street, Camberwell, to be called Goldie-street; the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses renumbered; Norfolk-street, Mile-end Old Town, to be renamed Varden-street, and the houses renumbered. No alteration will be made in the name of Moat-place, Stockwell-green. Lingard-road, Hampstead, will be called Prince Arthur-road, in continuation of the existing road of that name; Leicester-street, Regent-street, to be incorporated with Heddon-street, under the latter name, and the houses renumbered in continuation of those in Heddon-street. Baker's-row and Charles-street, Whitechapel, to be incorporated under the former name, and the houses renumbered; New-street and Charles-street, Mile-end Old Town, to be renamed Yalford-street; Henry-street, Hatcham, to be renamed Bryant-street; York-street, Commercial-road East, to be called Myrtle-street. The board will adhere to their order of Oct. 9 last for incorporating Princes-terrace, Knightsbridge, with Ennismore-gardens, under the latter name; Bancroft-place and Johnson-street, Mile-end Old Town, will be incorporated under the name of Harford-street, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare renumbered. No alteration will be made at present in the name of Sussex-place, Onslow-gardens.

The name of Portsdown-road North will be applied to the new section of Portsdown-road, Maida-hill; Charles-street, Mile-end Old Town, to be called Sceptre-street; the name Bank-buildings will not be applied to a terrace of houses in Station-road, Kilburn; Great Garden-street and High-street, Whitechapel, to be incorporated under the former name, and the houses renumbered; Vincent-street, Charles-street, Mile-end Old Town, to be called Perth-street; Princes-street and Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, to be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses renumbered; Grove-street and Clinton-road, Mile-end Old Town, to be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses on the whole line of thoroughfare renumbered; Mason-street, Hatcham, to be called Besson-street, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses renumbered.

The subsidiary names will be abolished and the houses renumbered in the following localities:—Avenue-road, Hackney; Grafton-street, Mile-end Old Town; London-road, Hackney; Cricketfield-road, Clapton; Hatcham Park-road; Hatcham; Downs-road, Hackney; Tottenham-street, Notting-hill; Denman-road, Camberwell; Hazlewood-crescent, Notting-hill; Meyrick-road, Battersea; Nightingale-road, Hackney; Calverley-street, Notting-hill; Lansdowne-road, Hackney; Middle and Summer roads, Peckham; Basing-road, Notting-hill; Walsingham-road, Hackney; Golborne-road, Notting-hill; Rendlesham-road, Hackney; Mansfield-road, St. Pancras; Blagrove-road, Notting-hill; Oakfield-road, Hackney; St. James-street, Hatcham; Cross-road, Hackney; and Kender-street, Hatcham.

The suggestions forwarded to the board include a letter from the Hackney district board submitting list of streets and proposed new names in their district; from the Wandsworth district board requesting that High-street, Battersea, be renumbered; from the Westminster District Board that Marsham-street be incorporated with Great Smith-street; from the Home Office on the subject of the utility of transparent names for streets and public offices; from the Camberwell Vestry asking the board to rename Cow-lane, Camberwell, Copeland-road; and a letter from Mr. H. A. Hankey, requesting permission to name and number certain houses erected by him in Queen's-square-place, Westminster.

WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, in its winter exhibitions of works by the old masters and deceased masters of the British school, has, much to its credit, assumed the chief function of the British Institution, which several years back expired with its lease. In many respects the Royal Academy is in a more favourable position for carrying on these exhibitions than the old institution in Pall-mall, and we are glad to find that the practicability of holding such exhibitions annually appears to be already established. But, although the locale of Burlington House is unrivalled—although the prestige of the Royal Academy as a corporation, and the influence of its sixty members and Associates individually, are very great—something more is required to render the collections other than a haphazard and heterogeneous gathering of whatever may be offered by liberal and public-spirited owners, or by those more calculating possessors who, for the sake of obtaining the presumptive warranty of the Royal Academy, contribute those spurious, questionable, or inferior productions with which the winter exhibitions in Piccadilly have hitherto been so largely infused. Indeed, it is increasingly apparent that a great deal more is required—more knowledge and painstaking research—to give to each exhibition the distinctive character of representing a certain given artist or certain given artists which has been professedly aimed at, and which was carried out with tolerable success at the Old British Institution. This season it was announced that the display was to be specially illustrative of W. Etty, Sir Augustus W. Calcott, and D. Maclise; but it is now confessed officially that for "unavoidable" reasons no works of the first-named could be included, while there are only fifteen works by Maclise and thirteen by Calcott.

The exhibition, as a whole, falls far short of its predecessors; but it is unaccountably disappointing to find nothing by an artist whose works should have yielded one of the chief attractions, and as for Calcott and Maclise, there are important phases of their practice severally which are wholly unrepresented. We have here nothing, for example, by the former which indicates the ability he displayed as a figure-painter in "Milton Dictating to his Daughters," and in "Raphael and the Fornarina"—a fine plate after which was one of the early publications of the Art-Union of London. Nor of Maclise have we either an adequate example of his early illustrations of Irish life and humour as in "Snap-Apple Night," or any indications of his latest achievements as a mural decorator. Surely some studies or cartoons for his water-glass painting in the Westminster Palace might have been obtained; especially as it is known that he executed elaborately-finished studies in oil for his principal monumental works.

Of the exhibited landscapes, marine pieces, and coast scenes by Calcott, the most noteworthy are "The Shrimper" (14), "Landscape with Figures—Sunset" (265), another more silvery "Landscape with Figures" (9), "Rotterdam" (262), "View of Southampton Water" (150), a placid "River Scene" (68), the comparatively animated, though cold in tone, "Smugglers Alarmed" (233), and the Claude-like golden "Italian Scenery" (45). We find, however, none of the most important of the pictures produced in the artist's best period—i.e., between 1812 and 1826—here. There is more nature and observation in his earlier English and Dutch subjects, more conventional classical feeling in his later Italian pictures. His composition is generally elegant, his execution refined, his colouring sweet though monotonous; but he is always more or less tame, formal, and jejune; he has none of the freshness, dash, or robust vigour and truth of Constable, Bonington, and the Norwich school.

With the romantic inventiveness in design and astonishing wealth of resource of Maclise; his dextrously-symmetrical but often over-crowded compositions; his daring but frequently inaccurate anatomy and foreshortening; his laborious making-out of minute details; his metallic textures, and the frequent air of theatrical exaggeration and unreality in his works our readers are familiar. We shall content ourselves, therefore, by enumerating those pictures now on view in the order of their date:—"The Disenchantment of Bottom," 1832 (47); "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," 1833 (79); "Installation of Captain Rock," 1834 (202); "Banquet Scene in 'Macbeth,'" 1840 (211); "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," 1841 (252); finished study for "Play Scene in 'Hamlet,'" 1842 (19); "Actors Receiving the Author," an illustration of "Gil Blas," 1843 (53); Portrait of John Forster, Esq., as "Kiteley," 1843 (255); "Caxton Showing his Printing-Press to Edward IV.," 1851 (44); "Macready as Werner," 1851 (267); "Marriage of Strongbow," 1854 (78); "The Waterfall," painted before 1859 (258); Portrait of Dr. Quain, 1866 (49); "The Sleep of Duncan," 1868 (148); and "The Eve of St. Agnes," 1868 (77).

The Norwich school, to which we have adverted, and which, after long-continued obscurity and neglect, has lately risen into high estimation at home, though only after its great merit had been recognised by French landscapists, is exemplified in some fine works by old Crome and Cotman. The works of these masters will be a revelation to some visitors. These painters, so long despised as mere imitators of the Dutch masters, are not only the equals of their prototypes in technical qualities, but we hesitate not to say that in their works there are a grandeur of sentiment, a breadth of observation, and a variety of effect for which you will look in vain in the masterpieces of Hobbema, Ruysdael, and Cuypp. See, for confirmation, among the works by Old Crome, the "Oak at Poringland—Boys Bathing in the Foreground" (116), with its lovely effects of light and air, together with a beauty of colour of which the Dutch landscapists never dreamt. Also, the "Group of Oaks—with a White Heifer in the Foreground" (41); the "Oaks in Kimberley Park" (99), the "Pollard Oak" (30); "A Landscape—Evening" (215); and even the simple study of "A Thistle" (4). Cotman is even more surprising in "The Cave at Boscawen, Cornwall" (72), with a sunset effect and a mighty breaker sweeping in—than which we remember nothing more grandly, and, at the same time, truly expressive of the tremendous force of the Atlantic billows. In complete contrast to this is "Hay Barges Bealmed" (32), with a glorious glow of golden sunlight on the sails and on the gathering cumuli. As silvery in tone as the preceding is golden is the broad and tender "Waiting for the Ferry-boat—Mouth of the Yare" (27). "Scene on the Norfolk Coast" (42) is another glowing subject; and "Off Portsmouth—the Impending Storm" (235) is in the artist's more impressive style. Akin, in some respects, to this school is "Crichton Castle" (60), attributed, doubtfully, to Turner, but a landscape very dignified in composition and effect, broad and masterly in handling. Unquestionably by Turner, however, are "Sunset at the Mouth of the Thames" (91), a fine, early picture, but in a dirty condition; and the two great masterpieces belonging to Lord Yarborough, "The Vintage of Macon" (122) and the "Wreck of the Minotaur" (158), the one a splendid though somewhat conventional panorama, suffused with afternoon sunlight, but rather heavy withal; the other an epic of everything terrible and overwhelming to the imagination in shipwreck. "The Palace of Prince Maffei, Verona" (247), a brilliant little gem by Bonington; "Dedham Lock, with the

Church in the Distance" (62), a small but characteristic example of Constable; "Whitchurch" (205), a broad and effective study by Müller; a "Coast Scene" (269), attributed to Wilson, in his realistic style, with no trace of classical feeling; landscapes and piggeries by Morland; two landscapes with Cuypp-like glow and admirably individualised figures, ascribed to Stubbs, the horse-painter; "Pharaoh and his Host Overwhelmed in the Red Sea" (208), a large picture by Francis Danby, after the manner of John Martin, and two specimens of David Cox, "Rhyl" (20) and a view in South Wales (74), the former highly expressive of wind on the seacoast, the latter beautiful as well as powerful in colour, yet both falling short of that descriptiveness in the touches taken individually which some earlier landscapists knew how to combine with equal breadth—complete the representation of English landscape-painting.

Turning to the English portrait and figure painters, our first attention is naturally attracted to Hogarth. There has been much contrariety of opinion at various periods between amateur dilettanti and professional critics as to the merits of Hogarth as a painter *per se*, apart from his claims on our estimation as a great original satirist and didactic moralist. No doubt his technical ability was shamefully underrated by his contemporaries, but now there is a tendency to credit his works with qualities they do not possess. His great merit was the perfect suitability of his treatment to the class of subjects which he selected; but as in these beauty and refinement are seldom if ever sought, and what he had to tell was evidently more in his thoughts than the manner of telling it, we must not expect the highest characteristics of art, but rather the ability of a thoroughly competent artist-craftsman. An excellent sample of that ability is furnished in the famous "Roast Beef at Calais Gate" (28), which we must assume to be well known to our readers through the engraving, for we have not space to enumerate its many extremely humorous and satiric touches. The picture was sold last year at the Charlemont sale, and afterwards liberally offered by Messrs. Agnew to the National Gallery at no advance on the moderate price it there fetched, and we think the authorities were strangely remiss in not securing for the nation a work so eminently national and characteristic. "Examination of the Recruits before the Justices Shallow and Silence" (37), once the property of Garrick, is an earlier, much inferior, work. "Sarah Malcolm, the Murderess" (71), and "Miss [Lavinia] Fenton, afterwards Duchess of Bolton, as Polly Peachum" (137), show that Hogarth evinced a fidelity and range of power in portraiture which was unduly thrown in the shade by the success of his fashionable and courtly rivals.

The exhibition is rich also in works by Reynolds and Gainsborough, and there is a fine series of portraits by Vandyke; Rembrandt is well, though not largely, represented; and the same may be said of Rubens and Velasquez. There are a few samples of early Italian art, but the Southern schools are not in force generally. Here, however, we must pause for the present.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The opening of the Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies, which took place on Monday last, has been retarded about a month later than the usual time in consequence of alterations and the construction of a new entrance. The collection is one of quite average interest, although several of the most distinguished members are absent. The pressure on our space compels us to reserve a notice of the exhibition in detail till next week.

By the death, on Sunday last, at the age of eighty-seven, of Lady Chantrey, the widow of the celebrated sculptor, the Royal Academy becomes possessed of a large addition to its already large income. The late Sir Francis Chantrey left a fortune of £60,000, which (subject to the payment of a few small legacies) he settled on his wife for life, "with a reversionary interest to the Royal Academy in perpetuity, under trusteeship, the interest and profits of which were to be expended in improving and enlarging the present modes of studying the arts, and for the purchase of the most valuable works of sculpture and painting that can be obtained, such works to be deposited in a public gallery for the improvement of the general taste, and as models for the higher classes of artists." £300 per annum out of the bequest is to be paid to the president of the Royal Academy for the time being in perpetual succession.

Important alterations and improvements have lately been completed at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, under the direction of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A. The principal of these is the construction of a new and handsome staircase in place of the former cramped and ineffective one.

The Drapers' Company have presented twenty guineas to the Council of the Royal Architectural Museum, Tufon-street, Westminster, in aid of their drawing and modelling classes for art-workmen.

Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., has been elected honorary member of the Vienna Royal Academy, and his election has been approved of by the Emperor of Austria.

THE BOOKS OF 1874.

The *Publishers' Circular* states that in the year 1874 there were published in Great Britain 3351 new books, 961 new editions of older books, and 291 importations from America, making a total of 4603, or 388 less than in the preceding year. This falling off may be accounted for by the increase in the cost of production. There is a decline of nearly 150 in theological books, but an increase in the number of scientific works and in the books classed under the title "Essays, Belles Lettres, &c." The publications of the year are divided into fourteen classes. There are 664 theological works, 478 of them being new books, and not merely new editions nor American importations; of educational, classical, and philological works the numbers are 365 in all, 301 being our new books; of juvenile works the two numbers are 229 and 207; novels, 825 and 516; law, 124 and 71; on politics and trade, 133 and 101; arts, science, and illustrated works, 623 and 421; travels and geographical research, 244 and 178; history, biography, &c., 393 and 265; poetry and the drama, 305 and 223; year books and serials in volumes, 249 and 243; medicine, 135 and 95; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 211 and 159; miscellaneous, including pamphlets, but not sermons, 103 and 93.

Of our own 3351 new books, 133 were published in January, 225 in February, 310 in March, 204 in April, 370 in May, 238 in June, 234 in July, 207 in August, 186 in September, 284 in October, 369 in November, 591 in December.

The revenue returns for the year, as well as for the quarter ending Dec. 31, have been issued. During the twelve months the Exchequer receipts amounted to £76,505,790, a net decrease of £1,206,887. In the quarter the national income was £18,304,611, a net increase of £539,571 as compared with the corresponding period of 1873.



THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY'S JUVENILE FANCY DRESS BALL AT HATFIELD HOUSE.



1. View of Hernani, near St. Sebastian. 2. Battle of Urnieta. 3. Carlist Troops Kissing the Crucifix. 4. Fighting at Andaia.

SKETCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
D. G. BERNI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

The first of a course of sanitary lectures to be delivered weekly in Birmingham was given, on Monday night, at the Temperance Hall, by Dr. Alfred Hill, F.C.S., medical officer of health and borough analyst, the lecture being entitled "Healthy Homes."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was installed on Wednesday evening as Grand Master of the Masonic body in Ireland, in the room of the late Duke of Leinster. The ceremony took place in the Masonic Hall, Melesworth-street, Dublin. There was a large representation of the craft, and the scene was a brilliant one. When duly invested, the Duke of Abercorn addressed the fraternity in terms of grateful acknowledgment for the high honour they had conferred upon him.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.,
ON EPILEPSY AND ITS TREATMENT
 BY A NEW PROCESS. By WALTER TYRRELL.
 M.R.C.S., Surgeon.
 LONDON: ROBERT HARRISON, 192, Piccadilly.

The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
D. G. BERNI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE GREAT DISASTER AT SEA.



THE LATE MRS. ELSLIE.



THE LATE ALEXANDER ELSLIE, AGED FOUR YEARS.



THE LATE CAPTAIN ELSLIE, OF THE SHIP COSPATRICK.



THE COSPATRICK, EMIGRANT SHIP, DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA.

THE BURNING OF AN EMIGRANT-SHIP.

The terrible disaster at sea on Nov. 18, which was related in our paper of last week, is still the topic of much sorrowful comment and discussion. An official despatch from the Governor of St. Helena to the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is dated Dec. 10, four days after the arrival there of the ship *British Sceptre*, with three survivors only of this dreadful misadventure. These persons, whose sufferings have been of the strangest extremity, but whose lives have been preserved, are Mr. Charles Henry Macdonald, of Montrose, who was second mate of the unfortunate vessel; Thomas Lewis, of Anglesey, who was the quartermaster; and a youth of eighteen, Edward Cotter, an ordinary seaman, from the Chichester training-ship. They arrived last week in London, and their evidence has been taken in an official form by Dr. Isaac Featherston, Agent-General here for the Government of New Zealand, and in another official inquest, held at the Custom-House, by Mr. J. C. Stockton, Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of London.

The particulars of this melancholy story are known. The *Cospatrick* sailed from London on Sept. 11, bound for Auckland, New Zealand, with 429 emigrant passengers, and a crew of forty-four men, officers and sailors. At midnight on Tuesday, Nov. 17, fire broke out in the fore part of the vessel. She was then in latitude 37 deg. 15 min. S., and longitude 12 deg. 25 min. E., several hundred miles west-by-south of the Cape of Good Hope. The officers and crew failed to put out the fire, and the ship, having no steering way on her, got her head to the wind, so that the conflagration quickly ran aft. The boats first lowered full of people were capsized and sunk, with all in them, eighty persons in one boat, mostly women. Two life-boats kept afloat, with thirty-two people in one and thirty in the other. The port life-boat was in charge of Mr. C. Romaine, chief mate; the other life-boat was under Mr. Macdonald. What became of the former has not been positively ascertained. The two boats parted company in a gale on the 21st. Mr. Macdonald's life-boat contained twenty-three passengers, thirteen seamen, the baker, a boy, and the emigrants' cook. They saw the ship sink, on the afternoon of the 19th, with those who remained on board. The master, Captain Alexander Elmslie, had thrown his wife and child and himself into the sea, with Dr. Cadle, the surgeon, when there was no more hope of saving the ship.

The boat carrying Mr. Macdonald and his companions was picked up, on the 27th, by the *British Sceptre*, of Liverpool. All but five of the thirty in that boat had died of hunger and thirst and exposure. There were no females in this party. They had no food, no fresh water, no mast or sail, and but one oar. A girl's petticoat was rigged upon the oar for a sail, which enabled them to go before a southerly wind. Some of them went mad before they died. It is horrible to learn that, before the survivors were relieved, they were obliged to suck the blood and eat the livers of several of their dead companions. Two of the five, one a passenger, the other a sailor, named Robert Hamilton, died on board the *British Sceptre*. They were all treated most kindly by Captain Jahnke, the master of the ship, and by the officers and crew of the same. It is thought just possible that the other life-boat may have reached the lonely islets of Tristan d'Acunha, where there are a few settlers of English race. H.M.S. *Sappho* was sent from the Cape de Verde Islands, on the 6th ult., to look after this chance. But two steamers have arrived at Madeira—one from the Cape of Good Hope, the other from St. Helena—which bring no news of the escape of more lives. The latest date from the Cape is the 16th ult.

The fire is supposed to have begun in the boatswain's locker, which contained ropes and oakum, cotton waste, tar, paint, and oils; near this were several casks of fat, and some kerosene oil; in the forepeak were seventy tons of coals; and there were about forty tons of spirit on board.

Our illustration of the *Cospatrick* is from a photograph by Mr. F. C. Gould, of Gravesend, taken just before she sailed from the Thames. She was a sailing-ship, of 1220 tons burden, 190 ft. in length, 34 ft. in breadth, and with 24 ft. depth of hold. She was built of teak, at Moulmein, British Burmah, in 1856, and was first employed as an Indian troop-ship, but passed into the hands of private owners, and was used for the coolie trade to Demerara. After belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, she was purchased by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., of Lombard-street, who have contracts with the New Zealand Government for the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand. This was her second voyage in that service.

The New Zealand Government emigrants on board were chiefly of the agricultural-labourer class, from the midland and eastern counties; they consisted of 177 adult males, 125 women, 58 boys, 53 girls, and 16 babies; and there were also four independent passengers. The emigrants were taken on board from the New Zealand Government Agency's dépôt at Blackwall. The portraits of Captain Alexander Elmslie, of Mrs. Elmslie, and of their little boy, four years old, will be regarded with painful interest. That of Captain Elmslie is from a photograph by Mr. Lonsdale; Mrs. Elmslie's, by Mr. F. C. Gould, of Gravesend; and that of the child, by Mr. T. Monk, of Gravesend. There are two children surviving, little girls. It is to be hoped that these orphans will receive some benefit from the Mansion House Fund, to which the New Zealand Government Agency has subscribed £1000, for the relief of those left destitute by the burning of the *Cospatrick*. We shall give the portraits of the three survivors in next week's publication.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

It will be a great relief to learn, if this be the case, that the wretched and hopeless struggle in the northern provinces of Spain has ended by the general acceptance of the new King, Alfonso XII., son of the deposed Queen Isabella II., and that the Carlists have laid down their arms. While yet expecting further information upon the subject, we present several illustrations of the war that has been going on, within the last few weeks, in the mountain country behind St. Sebastian; and especially of the conflicts which took place in November, at the villages of Andoain and Urnieta, which are situated midway between St. Sebastian and Tolosa, the capital of Guipuzcoa, one of the Basque Provinces. The sketches are supplied by our two Special Artists, M. Dick de Lonlay, with General Blanco's division of the Madrid Government's "Army of the North," and M. Mejanet, with the forces of Don Carlos. In M. Dick de Lonlay's view of the battle at Urnieta we see the remarkable position of the Carlists, occupying the steep and lofty hills of Espino, Azcorre, and Burunza, shown to the right hand, whence their fire assailed the troops of General Loma, chiefly the Huesca battalion, who came up the village street (left-hand corner of our view) and emerged upon the open road leading to Andoain. The foreground is near the customhouse, or Portazgo, where a battery of four guns was planted to cover their advance.

Our other correspondent, M. Mejanet, two of whose sketches were engraved for our publication of the 26th ult., writes upon the same occasion as follows:—"One of these sketches represented some of Loma's infantry making their fourth attack

upon Urnieta. The Republican troops, who had been thrice repulsed with great loss, showed signs of being disheartened; seeing which the Madrid General sent some squadrons of cavalry to ride up behind them, with orders to sabre any man who should attempt to turn back. The other sketch showed some Carlist infantry driving back the enemy at the point of the bayonet through the main street of Urnieta. Every house was occupied by the Republicans, who, through the windows, kept up a murderous fire upon the assailants, so that each house had to be entered in spite of the desperate defence made by those within. I am sorry to say that the capture of a house was almost always the signal for the bayoneting of every Republican soldier in it. This could not be helped under the circumstances, for it was impossible in the heat of the fight and the uncertainty of victory to take prisoners.

"One sketch I now send was made after seeing the incident it represents in the main street of Andoain:—A priest, with a crucifix in his hand, stood in a doorway; and, as the Carlist battalions passed him, he gave them that sacred emblem to kiss. It is astonishing with what fervour these Navarrese, Castilians, and other provincials, while rushing on to the fight, would avail themselves of the offered token of religion. Those whose position in the column prevented their touching the crucifix would pass on, crossing themselves devoutly. In every battle there are priests employed in this manner. Many are very fearless, and perform this office under the hottest fire. But all are not of this character, and many regimental 'curas' or chaplains take very good care not to follow the men further than they can help. General Dorregaray once found some of these unworthy priests drinking in a roadside posada far in the rear, while the men were dying unshriven on the field of battle. He ordered them to be shot. The order, however, was cancelled, as it was pointed out to him that this might be an unpolitic act."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY—REPLACEMENT OF METALS.

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., began his second lecture on the Voltaic Battery, on Thursday week, with remarks on some of the materials he was about to use in his illustrations, defining acids as compounds of hydrogen with another body, and salts as compounds of a metal with another body. Having previously shown the effects produced on a voltaic cell by bringing pieces of copper and zinc into contact in weak sulphuric acid, he proceeded to exhibit the results of the immersion of a piece of metallic zinc in a solution of the salt termed sulphate of copper; the copper was turned out of the solution, and appeared in the form of crystals on the surface of the zinc, which gradually dissolved, and the liquid became sulphate of zinc instead of sulphate of copper. The Professor stated that the metals differ from one another in their power of retaining their place in their combinations as salts. Thus, platinum in solution would be turned out by silver, silver by mercury, mercury by copper, copper by tin, tin by zinc, zinc by magnesium, and magnesium by sodium, and so with other metals. This power is called chemical affinity or force. In explaining it the Professor said that at the very beginning the action must be conceived to be purely chemical, but that after the first particles of the second metal have been deposited the action becomes voltaic also. An electric current passes from the one invisible metal in the solution to the growing branching crystals of the other metal. The liquid between them is also placed in a particular condition of change, as the metallic particles range themselves symmetrically in one place, and their former partners enter into a new combination in the other. Beautiful examples of the crystallisation of gold, silver, bismuth, lead, and other metals were exhibited under the microscope, and also on a screen by means of the electric light; and it was shown how a lead tree, termed by the alchemists "arbor Saturni," is started, by placing a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead; a silver tree being termed "arbor Diana." Professor Gladstone specially commented on the peculiar forms produced in the crystals of metals, according to the strength of the solution, some resembling fern-leaves, arborescent fringes, spherical knobs, delicate filaments, and feathery structures in almost endless variety.

ELECTRICAL DECOMPOSITION.

Professor Gladstone prefaced his third lecture, on Saturday last, by explaining how the principle of the replacement of metals—the subject of the preceding lecture—has been made use of in the arts, more especially in the simpler kinds of electrotyping. He then more fully considered the philosophy of the question. In every voltaic cell, of whatever kind, there is a liquid undergoing decomposition; and this is closely connected, if not produced by, the difference of electrical condition into which the two different metals are placed by mere contact. To these conditions the terms "positive" and "negative" have been applied. Thus, in regard to the replacements mentioned in the previous lecture, the more powerful metal, which turns out and replaces the other, is called positive, the ejected one being negative. Platinum is extremely negative, and potassium extremely positive. These differences having been illustrated by experiment, the Professor showed how pure water may be decomposed into its two elementary gases, oxygen and hydrogen, by merely bringing zinc and copper into contact at a great many places; and then, by burning the hydrogen, he showed how water was re-formed through the hydrogen combining with the oxygen of the air. The formation of water with an explosion on the application of heat to a mixture of the gases was also shown. Professor Gladstone then said that these decompositions are termed electrolysis; and he explained how, besides the primary electrolysis in each of the cells forming a voltaic battery, a secondary electrolysis can be produced in any part of the wire forming the circuit. With the wires connected with the cells ending in a platinum plate we can make a great variety of decompositions. Among his interesting illustrations the Professor specially noticed Davy's electro-chemical discoveries, and read Davy's own account (Oct. 19, 1807), from his laboratory note-book (one of the treasures of the Royal Institution), how, by the voltaic battery, he decomposed potash. He thus set free the oxygen and produced the new metal potassium, so remarkable for its softness and lightness, and its inflammability when brought into contact with water. Davy justly styled his discovery "a capital experiment!" He also obtained other metals—sodium from soda, calcium from lime—and from the volatile alkali ammonia, by means of mercury, an amalgam of ammonium was formed. The Professor alluded to the researches of Faraday, and exhibited the original voltmeter made by him for measuring the amount of gases given off, and so the strength of the current. It has been proved that the work done in the secondary electrolysis can never exceed that done in the original cell; and that the quantities of the chemical elements separated by means of the same amount of voltaic force stand in a constant relation to one another—namely, that of the chemical equivalents. In commenting on these wondrous phenomena, Professor Gladstone said that the metallic crystals are Nature's first attempt at building: the materials are, as it were, conveyed by invisible bearers and

laid together according to the plan of the great Architect; reminding us of the erection of Solomon's temple, "which was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building."

VARIOUS FORMS OF THE VOLTAIC BATTERY.

Professor Gladstone's fourth lecture, on Tuesday last, was devoted to the history of the battery from its very birth, fully illustrated by experiments and diagrams. He began by showing how Galvani, in 1791 induced by his wife, observed and published the fact that frogs' legs, separated from the bodies, were convulsed, not only by frictional electricity, but also when touched by iron, while suspended by copper wire. This discovery made a great sensation in the scientific world; and his countryman Volta made the important discovery in 1799 that the real source of this power is not in the frog, but is connected with the junction of the two metals; and upon this principle he constructed the celebrated pile which bears his name. This originally was composed of a series of pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, each pair being separated from the next by cloths wetted with salt or acid. When wires joined to each end of the pile were brought into contact sparks and shocks were given. The improved arrangement of the plates in a circular form, termed a "crown of cups," was also shown. Professor Gladstone, after stating that Volta communicated his discovery to our Royal Society in 1800, described some of the immediate results in this country, such as the decomposition of water by Nicholson and Carlisle in 1800, the formation of the trough battery by Cruikshank; the powerful battery subscribed for by the members of the Royal Institution, where-with Davy made some of his most brilliant discoveries; the huge battery of Children, worked by machinery; and the minute silver-thimble battery of Wollaston, which fused platinum. The greatest advance, however, was made by Professor Daniell in 1836, who, in his "constant" battery, by immersing the copper-plate in a solution of sulphate of copper, avoided the formation of hydrogen gas. Professor Gladstone next described the nitric-acid battery constructed by Mr. Justice Grove in 1839, who, by placing zinc plates in sulphuric acid and platinum plates in nitric acid, obtained great power. Bunsen's battery, in which coke or charcoal takes the place of platinum, was next referred to. Professor Gladstone, after noticing various recent forms of the battery differing in electro-motive force and resistance, according as certain metals and solutions are used, specially alluded to the form now employed in the Postal Telegraph service, which is composed of Leclanché cells, containing the solution of an oxide of manganese and chloride of ammonium, which will work for years without renewal. Batteries in which gases and the oxygen of the air are employed were also described; and the lecture was concluded by the Professor proving that a galvanic current was produced when he cut a piece of beefsteak with a steel knife and a silver fork.

Mr. E. Ray Lankester will on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., begin a course of six lectures on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom; Professor P. N. Duncan will on Thursday next begin a course of three lectures on the Grandeur Phenomena of Physical Geography; and on Saturday next Mr. Edward Dannreuther will give the first of two lectures on Mozart and Beethoven, with Pianoforte Illustrations. The weekly evening meetings will begin on Friday next, the 15th inst., when Dr. Tyndall will give a discourse on some Acoustical and other Problems.

IRISH MAYORS.

The *Times* Dublin correspondent writes, under date Jan. 2, as follows:—"The inauguration of the several Mayors elected to preside over the corporate bodies during the present year was performed yesterday, with the usual ceremony."

"In Dublin, the Lord Mayor's show was made as imposing as possible. Alderman McSwiney, the new chief magistrate, revived the traditional characteristics of his lineage by displaying in the civic procession a body of 'Galloglasses' in their quaint costumes, who were the objects of no little curiosity on the part of the public. The outgoing Lord Mayor (Mr. Maurice Brooks) received a marked vote of thanks for the impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of the mayoralty and the splendour of his hospitality. The incoming Lord Mayor reviewed the main drainage and other local questions, and defended the Corporation from hostile criticism."

"In Belfast, the outgoing Mayor (Mr. James Alexander Henderson, J.P.), who has filled the office for two consecutive years, retired with a cordial tribute of approval from all parties. The rare compliment of a public banquet, including the leading officials and merchants of the town, representing all shades of political opinion, was given to Mr. Henderson on the eve of the expiration of his official year. Mr. Lindsay, who succeeds him, was formally installed yesterday."

"In Limerick there is a dispute as to the legality of the election to the civic chair. Mr. Walker, who assumed the office yesterday, amid a discordant scene in the municipal assembly, was elected by the casting vote of the outgoing Mayor; and Mr. Hall, a member of the council, who claims the seat, has lodged a petition against the election, and served notice that he will hold Mr. Walker responsible for the fees."

"In the other provincial municipalities the installations of the Mayors were unopposed, and were in general only formal."

The Shakers who were ejected from New Forest Lodge are now in the occupation of four rooms, a washhouse, and a large barn, on the property of Mr. Auberon Herbert.

Two 38-ton guns—the first that have been issued to the Navy for service—were safely shipped at Woolwich, on Monday, on board the steamer *Lord Panmure*, for conveyance to her Majesty's ironclad-ship *Thunderer*, at Portsmouth.

All the counterfeit coin which has come into the possession of the metropolitan police during the last fourteen years is to be melted down in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich. It weighs about 4 cwt., and represents several hundreds of pounds of current coin. The bulk consisted of half-crowns and florins.

On Boxing Day a little boy, aged eleven, named Matthews, the son of a working shipwright, applied at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and asked to see the secretary. On being shown into the office he bashfully stated that he had been a patient at the hospital for six weeks in the summer, and was so grateful for the kind treatment he received during his illness that he had saved up all his halfpence to give to the hospital. He then handed to Mr. H. C. Burdett 6s. as a Christmas gift from a grateful little boy.

The Earl of Warwick entertained about 150 persons, consisting of the workmen employed on the Warwickshire estate, with their wives and families, to a substantial and bountiful dinner of Christmas fare, served in the large hall of the castle, yesterday week. His Lordship, the Countess of Warwick, Lord Brooke, the Hon. Lieutenant Greville, and Lady Eva assisted in ministering to the enjoyment of the guests.



THE FOUNTAIN.

BY G. D. LESLIE, A.R.A.

A circular has been sent out from Whitehall, addressed to the Mayors of boroughs and to the authorities of the county police, calling attention to an apparent supineness on the part of the police in regard to the apprehension of deserters from the Army and Navy, of which the number continues to be considerable. The Home Office desires to urge the importance of the subject upon the police.

NEW MUSIC.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.'S LIST OF
NEW SONGS,
Composed expressly for the
ROYAL ALBERT HALL CONCERTS.

J. BARNBY.—MY SUMMER-TIME. In C and B. (Sung by Mr. E. Lloyd.) 4s.
"One of the most graceful things of its kind which have of late years been produced."—Times.
"Graceful and pleasing in a high degree."—Daily Telegraph.
"A suave and flowing melody, set to extremely graceful verses."—Standard.
THE BELLS OF ST. ETHELRED (Sung by Mr. Whitney.) 4s.
THOU WHOM MY HEART ADORETH. In C and E. (Sung by Madame Patey.) 4s.

J. BLUMENTHAL.
THE LAMENT OF THE BORDER WIDOW.
(Sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling.) 4s.
YES. In C and E flat (Sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby.) 4s.

J. L. HATTON.
FOR THREE ALONE I SIGH.
In D flat and B flat. (Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd.) 4s.

J. LEMMENS.
THE WREN'S NEST.
(Sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.) 4s.
BIRD OF LOVE. In A and F.
(Sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.) 4s.

C. A. MACIRONE.
LULLABY. (Sung by Miss Sterling.) 4s.

J. L. MOLLOY.—THE SHIPWRIGHT.
(Sung by Mr. Whitney.) 4s.
ROSE-MARIE. 4s.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—CHRISTMAS BELLS AT SEA (Sung by Mr. Whitney.) 4s.

LONDON: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.,
1, Berners-street W.; and 35, Poultry, E.C.

GRATIS and POST FREE, LATEST LIST OF MUSICAL NOVELTIES (Vocal and Pianoforte), issued by Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC.—Just issued, gratis and post-free, an Enlarged Edition of ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S GREEN CATALOGUE OF POPULAR PIANOFORTE and VOCAL MUSIC, pp. 67.—London: 6, New Burlington-street.—N.B. All applications should state "The Green Catalogue."

BEETHOVEN'S SIX FAVOURITE WALTZES for the PIANOFORTE. Edited and Fingered by Geo. F. West. 3s. each. **MOZART'S FAVOURITE WALTZES**, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Carefully and effectively Arranged by Geo. F. West. 3s. each.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

ONLY TO SEE THEE. New Song. Written by Charles J. Rowe; Music by FABIO CAMPANO. 2s.; post-free, 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

MEMORIES OF HOME. New Song. Written by Henry Hersee; Music by FABIO CAMPANO. No. 1 in C, No. 2 in F. 3s. each; post-free, 18 stamps each. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

J. PRIDHAM'S POPULAR MUSIC for favourite airs. (Descriptive Fantasia founded on favourite airs). 4s. each; all free by post for 24 stamps each. **THE SHAH'S MARCH.** **THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.** **THE SAILOR'S DREAM.** **THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.** London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE THEORY OF MUSIC. pp. 134, especially adapted for use in Training Colleges and Schools. By R. SUTTON. In cloth, 3s.; reduced price, 2s.
Art of Singing. By Rohner, 4s.
Hamilton's Piano Tutor. New Edition, 4s.
Appendix to Hamilton's Piano Tutor. By G. F. West. 6s.
Hamilton's Tutor for Singing, 6s.; Appendix to Ditto, by Franz Abt, 6s.
Questions on the Theory of Music (cloth). Thirteenth Edition. By G. F. West. 1s. 6d.; in paper cover, 1s.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street. Order of all Booksellers.

M. W. BALFE'S New Grand Opera, IL TALISMANO. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Performed with triumphant success at Her Majesty's Opera. Folio Edition of complete work, with portrait, program, and memoir, 21s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS.
The Better Land. 4s. **Biondina Bella.** 4s.
Oh, that We Two were Maying. **Ho Messio Nuova Conde.** 4s.
The Sea hath its Pearls. 4s. **Le Pays Bienheureux.** 4s.
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

A BIRD SANG IN A HAWTHORN TREE. New Song. By J. L. HATTON. For Soprano. "Is exceedingly original, quaint, and truly charming—a song that will add to the composer's fame."—Daily Telegraph. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

A LITTLE CLOUD. CRO PINSUTTI'S New Song. "To contraltos or basses in search of good music we confidently recommend this song as one of the best of its kind."—Musical Times. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE ANGEL AT THE WINDOW. By BERTHOLD TOURS. This much-admired new song may be had in B flat for soprano or tenor, also in G for contralto or baritone. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE HEART'S MEMORIES. REICHARDT. "The Heart's Memories" bids fair to rival its famous predecessors in general esteem, and is unquestionably one of the best works Herr Reichardt has produced."—Daily Telegraph. Post-free for 2s. R. MILLS and SONS, 140, New Bond-street.

LOVE'S REQUEST.—REICHARDT. This celebrated Song is now published in a third key (C) for Contralto or Baritone; also for Pianoforte, by B. Richards and Kuhn. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

PEPITA, the Merry Gipsy Maid. KNIGHT'S New Song will rival "Emeralda" in popularity. "Only to know," by A. Plumpton; and "When Night is Darkest," by E. Land. 24 stamps each.—W. MORLEY, Upper-street, N.

BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE-ROOMS.—GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS by all the great makers for SALE, HIRE, or upon the "Three Years' System." Price Lists upon application.—235, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic.

DISTIN'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS. DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from £2 10s. DISTIN'S MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9s. DISTIN'S BALLAD-HORN, 9s. DISTIN'S BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices. Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street. DISTIN'S MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES. Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4s. The SICCAMIA FLUTE and the BOHEM (Old and New System of Fingering). Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices £4 to £120. Snuff-boxes from 15s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

MAPLE and CO.,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,
LONDON.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price of every Article Required in Furnishing, post-free. Foreign and Country orders punctually and faithfully executed on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

MAPLE and CO.'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT is the largest and most convenient in the world. A house of any magnitude can be furnished from Stock in a few days, an immense advantage to Country Customers, for Merchants, or for Exportation.

MAPLE and CO.,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,

BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.
BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.
BEDSTEADS. BEDSTEADS.
BED-ROOM FURNITURE. MAPLE & CO.
BED-ROOM FURNITURE. MAPLE & CO.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—Five Thousand to select from. From 12s. to 25s. Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 5s. Bedding of every description manufactured on the premises, and all warranted.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—100 Suites of various designs to select from, from 10s. for Suite complete. Bed-room Suites, ennobled Siberian Ash, Satinwood, Hungarian Ash, Oak, &c., from 15s. MAPLE and CO., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO.,
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
CARPETS. CARPETS.

MAPLE and CO.'S NEW CARPET SHOW-ROOMS, entirely for the display of British and Foreign Carpets of every description are now open. Goods will be sold at the smallest remunerative profit. All the new choice patterns for 1874; also 500 pieces of old-pattern Brussels, to be sold cheap. Kidderminster, Felt, Dutch, Turkey, Indian, and, in fact, every description of Carpets, at the wholesale price. 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road; Nos. 1 to 15, Tottenham-place; and 2 to 6, Grafton-street East.

CRETONE CHINTZ. MAPLE and CO.
CRETONE CHINTZ. MAPLE and CO.
CRETONE CHINTZ. MAPLE and CO.
CRETONE CHINTZ. MAPLE and CO.

THE LARGEST STOCK of this New and Fashionable Material in London. Some new and exclusive designs just received, not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these Goods before ordering. Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.—MAPLE and CO.

MAPLE and CO.
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Tottenham-place; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Grafton-street East, London.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced. It is made in Lyons of BLACK SILKS. Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 235, 236, 237, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.
for 14 yards (Dego's); any length cut.
For a Sample Pattern send to
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
236 to 237, Regent-street, London.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON has made a Large Purchase in Lyons of BLACK SILKS, which are fully 20 per cent under former prices. They vary from 1s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. He will be happy to forward Patterns on application to his
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236 to 237, Regent-street.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
Fashionable and Good, at 6s. 7s. 8s., and 10s. 6d.
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
236 to 237, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dress-maker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES
IN CORRECT TASTE.
SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, Trimmed Cape, from 42s. to 5s. 6d.
MANTLES, entirely New Shapes, Trimmed Cape, from 2s. 6d. to the richest qualities.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d.
Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d., and up to the richest quality.
The Patent Albert Cape, from 1s. 6d.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street.

BLACK BRUSSELS NET DRESSES,
23s. 6d.
TARLATAN DRESSES, fully trimmed with fashionable Tablier, for a Guinea.
An elegant CUIRASS and large TABLIER, entirely covered with Jet, and Silk Sash, complete for £2 10s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
236 to 237, Regent-street, W.

A DOUBLE WHITE-WELTED AND TWO-BUTTONED BLACK KID GLOVE for 3s. 6d.,
or SIX PAIRS for 20s.
Having succeeded in making arrangements for the manufacture of this Grenoble Glove, we can now supply it at the above price. Apply to
PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, Regent-street.

PREVIOUS TO STOCKTAKING

all dress lengths of Rich LYONS SILKS at reduced prices, commencing at 2s. 6d. Also the remaining Stock of Lyons (all Silk) Velvets, in Coloured and Black, at 11s. 9d. per yard; usual price, 15s. 6d.
And 100 pieces of Rich Coloured and Black Genoa VELVETS at 6s. 6d. per yard; usual price, 8s. 6d.
Specialties for Bridal and Evening wear.
A magnificent collection of Silks and Satins, comprising all the newest tints of colour, has just been received from Lyons. The silks range from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per yard.
The above are confidently recommended as being unusually cheap. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SILK and CASHMERE CIRCULARS and PALETOTS, lined Fur, are now very much in demand.
PETER ROBINSON'S beautifully-assorted Stock is being sold, subject to the same reduction in price as that made on all other Goods.

SEALSKIN MANTLES and JACKETS.
A Fair Manufacturer's Stock, at 25 per cent discount. **PETER ROBINSON**, of Oxford-street, is enabled to offer several hundred of these favourite Mantles and Jackets at fully one quarter less than last year's prices. These are all made of the very best quality of skins imported, and Shapes of this Season's Fashion. The favour of an inspection is respectfully solicited. 22 inches deep, from 6s. Last Year's Prices, 8s. 24 " " 8s. " " 10s. 30 " " 10s. " " 12s. 36 " " 12s. " " 14s. 42 " " 14s. " " 16s. Large sizes proportionately cheap. Any part of London or suburbs free.

Peter Robinson's Illustrations of Fashions in Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, and Ball Dresses post-free on application to **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.**

PETER ROBINSON'S WATERPROOF OXFORD MANTLES. (STREET.) These Mantles are now well known and thoroughly established as a most useful and indispensable article. A large and well-assorted Stock is always kept ready, and comprises all the novelties in Shape and Material. The prices for Mantles, full and ample, vary from 1 guinea to 25s., and are perfectly water-proof. Illustrated Manual of Fashion post-free on application. **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

The "Leather" Make of Reversible (Registered) **YOKOHAMA SILK, for Evening and Winter Dresses** (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 46in. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard. Best Quality Plain Japanese Silks, all colours, 23d. per yard. Being made expressly for, can be obtained only from, **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

MADE TRAVELLING OR WALKING COSTUME. THE "CHAMOUNI," 29s. 6d. (Homespun.) This charming and very useful Costume includes an elegant Polonaise and ample Skirt; can be had in Grey, Browns, Drabs, and all the new "Leather" Mixture; made ready for wear of the new "Cambrian" Homespun. Several Hundred Costumes always in stock to select from. Illustrations of the Newest Fashions post-free on application. **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.**

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS. Beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Polonaises, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had in Black, 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard, and in 35 rich shades of colour at 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free. **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.**

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide and fine in quality, remarkably soft and full to the touch. In richness and variety of Colour never before equalled. All shades, 17s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESSES. HOMESPUN SERGES, WOOL POPLINS, Terry Silk Poplins, Drap d'Italie. Satine Cloth, Fine Merino, &c. A large collection of the above, specially prepared for this month, in every fashionable colour, 14s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress. Patterns free from **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES. Specially prepared for this Season, several Thousand Elegant Robes, in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s. The "Bella," a most charming Dress, with ample Train, profusely trimmed with flouncings, ruchings, &c., one guinea, a substantial box included. The New Engravings of all the latest Novelties sent post-free. All orders for one or any number of Dresses dispatched same day. **PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.**

ANNUAL SALE OF SURPLUS WINTER STOCK. (For Fourteen Days Only.) **NEW GOODS AT JOB PRICES.** Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Costumes, Skirts, Household Linens, &c. Calicoes and Long-clothes, Blankets, Fancy Dress Stuffs, Furs, Ribbons and Laces, &c. &c. &c. Hosiery and Gloves, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings and Embroidery, Fancy Jewellery, &c. &c. &c. Sold now being proceeded with. Circular forwarded on application. **JAMES SPENCE and CO., 75, 77, 79, and 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE. **SWAN and EDGAR** have commenced their **ANNUAL SELLING OFF PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING,** and some extraordinarily cheap Goods are offered in Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Furs, Sealskins, Dress Materials, Lace Ball Dresses, Household Linen, &c. Piccadilly. Patterns and Circulars free. Regent-street.

HILDITCH'S SILKS.—Stock-Taking, 1875. REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Messrs. HILDITCH are now SELLING their STOCK of SILKS and VELVETS at REDUCED PRICES. COLOURED GROS GRAINS, wide width, from 4s. 3d. BLACK SILKS, " " " " 2s. 4d. GROS DE SUEZ, best quality, at " " 3s. 10d. Remnants and Cut Lengths under 16 yards much under value. G. and J. B. HILDITCH (late of Ludgate-hill). Established 1861. SILK WAREHOUSE, 11 and 12, CHEAPSIDE. Patterns sent to residents in the country.

HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS. Pure Dye. Not liable to Cut or Graze.—REDUCED PRICE LIST, and Patterns sent to the country and abroad. G. and J. B. HILDITCH, SILK MANUFACTURERS and MERCHANTS, 11 and 12, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS are invited to inspect at **CAPEL, SON, and CO.'S** Warehouse, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Laces, Linens, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.

Lists, with Prices, on application to **CAPEL, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.**

EVENING DRESSES! The New French Lisette Grenadines, in White, Black, and all the most beautiful gossamer colours—a new, silky, gauzy, plain material. Price 4s. 11d. the dress, or 7d. per yard. French Star Tarlatan, 3s. 11d. the dress. Patterns free. **JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.**

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Mr. or Mrs. LOUIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., attended Ladies and Gentlemen privately to purchase Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Uniforms, Jewellery, Diamonds, Plate, &c.; or, parcels being sent, P.O. order remitted. Estd. 1800. Terms, cash. Bankers—National Provincial Bank of England.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAMS, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—An ELECTION to FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS—two of £50 a year, one of £30, and one of £20—will be held on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.—Apply to the Bursar, Radley College, Abingdon.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. Provide against the losses that follow by taking a Policy AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, of the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Offices—44, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. **WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.**

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. G. H. JONES, DENTAL SURGEON, 57, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, guaranteed by his unique system of painless adaptation of improved prize-medal Teeth. Sets from 5s. to 30s.; Single Teeth from 5s. to 1 guinea.

LONG, Short, and Weak Sight treated by the scientific use of TINTED SPECTACLE LENSES, which impart an immediate sense of coolness and relief, so essential to defective vision. Persons can be suited in the country. Simple directions free.—S. & B. SOLOMON, 39, Albemarle-st., Piccadilly.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS and DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using Hair Renewers and Restorers, which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which public esteem for the 74 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandruff. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers, at 3s. 6d., 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ODOUR whitens and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALPOLO eradicates all tan spots, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Of all Chemists.

PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE. invaluable Remedies in CONSUMPTION, LOSS OF FLESH, INDIGESTION, &c. Medical men who have made these subjects their special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by the use of these remedies. Bottles, from 2s. to 21s. **SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London, W.;** and of all other Chemists, who also supply Savory and Moore's BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, a pleasant, perfectly nutritious, and easily-digested food.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) The only real test, universal medical experience during the last twenty-five years, has conclusively proved

DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL to be THE PUREST, THE MOST PALATABLE, THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED, and THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS of all kinds.

As the Remedy for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** stands pre-eminent. As the Restorative in DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN, **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** is unequalled.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. **SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.,** Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. "I have frequently prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital. "The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London. "In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Royal-Labor Board of Great Britain. "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spas of Germany." "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than any other kind, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils."

DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital. "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence the value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the profession is extending its use."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, 2s. 6d. a Pint, 4s. 9d. a Quart, 9s. by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The Throat and Windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms a glycerine in the form of lozenges. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in packets, 6d. and 1s. (by post for 8 or 15 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

COUGHS, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and all Affections of the Larynx.—Take Dr. HOPPE'S RED LINCOLN, the most elegant and successful remedy of the day. In Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.—HINTON and CO., Pharmacutists, 38, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.

HINTON'S DELECTABLE LOZENGES. Highly recommended by the Profession. In Boxes, at 1s. each; free by post, 15 stamps; or 4s. per lb. **HINTON and CO., Pharmacutists, 38, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.**

HINTON'S RESTORATIVE LOZENGES. Highly recommended to public speakers and singers for hoarseness and loss of voice. In boxes, 1s.; by post, 14 stamps. **HINTON and CO., Pharmacutists, 38, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.**

HINTON'S Celebrated OTTO OF ROSE COLD CREAM. Always fresh, in pots, at 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. **HINTON and CO., Pharmacutists, 38, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.**

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.—Chilblains are prevented from breaking, and their tormenting itching instantly removed, by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. Guaranteed by an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, or BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dances, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE G. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.